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Established 1887

Oil Glut Starting to Hurt Producer Nations

By David B. Ottaway Washington Past Service
BEIRUT — The persisting

giut on the world oil market, ensecred almost entirely by Saudi Arabia, is beginning to cause serious repercussions in a number of petroleum-exporting na-tions and has touched off the most intense struggle between nies in nearly a decade.

Companies that willingly paid

NEWS ANALYSIS

high premiums and even bribes to middlemen to secure top-quality oil from countries such as Libya, Nigeria and Algeria are suddenly ready to risk their future access to treasured sources by refusing to buy at demanded Drices.

As a result, production by OPEC members, other than Saudi Arabia itself, is plummeting in some cases by as much as 50 percent — setting the scene for potential financial crises in nations once regarded as the Third World's richest. Even some non-OPEC producers, notably Mexico, have been forced to cut way back in their exports as substantial price reductions

Many Western Firms Challenging Price Structure fail to lure once-hungry Western

Not since the start of the last decade have the oil companies dared to challenge the producers so boldly over prices. Since the boycott during the 1973 Arab-Isracli war and the increases that followed, there has not been a sustained glut permitting such a

The glut is explained partly by a dramatic drop in Western imports, particularly by the United States, which is buying about 3 million barrels a day less than it did two years ago.

But to a large degree, the oil surplus has been manufactured by Saudi Arabia, which with a steady output of 10.3 million barrels a day accounts for nearly half of all exports of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Riyadh has, in effect, sided with and used the Western companies to work against its opponents within the organiza-

While there is no hard evidence of collusion, several of the biggest U.S. companies — Exxon, Mobil, Texaco and Standard Oil of California — are all long-time partners of the Saudi Ara-

bians in the Arabian American Oil Co., and are still responsible for marketing the bulk of the kingdom's oil at prices set by the

Saudi government. The ultimate consequences of what may turn out to be a shortlived phenomenon are still far from clear. But the bitter power struggle within OPEC is threatening to tear the cartel apart.

Monumental Struggle'

"It is a very, very big struggle, a monumental one, for control of the market," remarked Robin Mannock, managing editor of the Beirut-based financial week-

ly Arab Report and Memo. At stake is not, only whether Saudi Arabia eventually will impose its will on the other 12 OPEC members, but also whether consumers in the West will save tens of billions of dol-lars in oil and gas bills during the next few years.

In addition, the crisis jeopardizes the development plans, budgets and possibly even the futures of some governments, which had counted on far higher revenues than they are now getting to meet the expectations of

Saudi Arabia is continuing its campaign to keep the world awash in oil until OPEC opponents bow to its long-term pricing strategy, which is designed to lower prices and preserve oil as the West's main energy source.

Even some of the Saudis' closest allies, like Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, have begun to show signs of unease with the Saudi muscle-flexing, finding that they are under pressure to cut prices or production more than they want. They have begun warning companies that the glut will not last forever, and that the companies had better not break contracts now if they hope to sign new ones later.

Warns of Blacklist

Earlier this month, the Emirates' oil minister, Sheikh Mana Said al-Oteiba, said in an interview that there will be a blacklist of firms that forgo their contractual obligations.

The companies are taking advantage of loopholes in existing contracts to suspend their purchases, refusing to sign third-quarter agreements for more oil

and pressing the highest-priced producers to make major cuts. Italian, British and U.S. companies are demanding that Libya drop the price of its high-quality crude by as much as \$5. In France, the state-controlled Compagnie Francaise des Pétroles has balked at purchas-ing Mexican oil even after a \$4

Virtually all the major companies are refusing to take what they now regard as vastly overpriced oil from Libya, Algeria, Nigeria and Gabon, which had been getting \$40 to \$41 a barrel for oil used primarily for gaso-

In their attempt to force a price reduction, the companies have been greatly aided by a recent decision of the British and Norwegian governments to cease pegging the prices of compara-ble North Sea oil to those of African producers, aligning them instead with the far lower rates of Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Price

Saudi light crude is set at \$32 a barrel, the lowest rate of any OPEC producer and the one the Saudi government is apparently trying to establish as the pacesetter for the entire organiza-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

As Riots Spread, U.K. **Seeks New Deterrents**

LONDON - The British government considered harsh new measures Sunday to stamp out rioting after violence spread to nearly a score of English towns and cities during the weekend.

Political sources said that special courts could be introduced to punish rioters swiftly. On Saturday night, gasoline bombs were thrown and stores were looted in at least 19 towns.

In London, the city worst hit by rioting on Friday night, the violence on Saturday was limited to running fights between youths and police in the Brixton area and to asoline bomb attacks on shops in

About 160 people were arrested in London, a third of the previous night's total, and 9 policemen were injured compared with 49 on Friday. There were no reports of serious injuries among civilians.

'Criminal Hooliganism' Cited

On Saturday, police throughout England moved in at the first sign of rioting, which they described as increasing motivated by criminal hooliganism.

Other riots, which the political sources said bore no apparent links with the first outbreaks of violence in London, Liverpool and Manchester a week ago, spread to the seaside resort of Blackpool, the northern industrial towns of Leeds, Halifax and Huddersfield and the south England port of Southampton.

In the fishing port of Hull, police described a frenzy of window breaking as pure hooliganism unrelated to anything else. Elsewhere, cars were overturned and police were attacked with bricks and bottles. Four policemen in Southampton were injured when their car was stoned and crashed. Police in ·Leicester said that acid was thrown at them.

In London Saturday afternoon, about 300 youths, including juveniles as young as 12, appeared in courts on charges stemming from the riots. The maximum sentence imposed was three months in jail.

Swift Sentences

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher spent much of Saturday night with police, watching them deal with troubles in London. Informed sources said she was told by Home Secretary William Whitelaw that the rioting should be stamped on "hard and fast and

Political sources said that the government may announce this week special courts to deal with what police have increasingly described as criminal attacks. The proposal is intended to impress rioters by swift and heavy sentences. Courts could meet within hours of a riot, and those accused would be deprived of their right to trial

by jury.
In addition to the courts, along the lines of those previously set up to deal quickly with soccer hooli-gans, Mr. Whitelaw has said there were plans to fine parents of children aged under 17 found guilty of street violence. Police have complained that children aged between and 16 had taken part in the

Liverpool riots. Sir Robert Mark, the former London police chief, called Saturday for the process to be speeded up. "Punishment a year after the offense is of little deterrent value,"

But The Sunday Times com-mented: "One would have thought that experience in Northern Ireland would have been sufficient lesson that such perversions of the judicial system corrupt the system and alienate the people."

With more than 500 policemen injured in the disorders during the forces of James II.

promised to consider introducing water cannons and other riot-control methods and better protective clothing for the police.

Meanwhile, a political debate

grew on measures to prevent riots from recurring. The Labor Party has blamed the unrest on the Conservative government's monetarist policy and a rise in unemployment to 2.68 million. Left-wing Labor politician Tony Benn said at a workers' seminar that mass youth unemployment in decaying inner city areas had created a vast social

problem that should be countered by a campaign for renewal and increased spending

Mrs. Thatcher denies that unem ployment caused the trouble, and Leon Brittan, the chief secretary for the Treasury, said at a rally that the government would look at the needs of inner city areas "but we would be defuding ourselves and would soon be sadly disillusioned if we imagined that prob-lems of this magnitude and character can be solved simply by throwing money indiscriminately at



British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher observed the direction of police operations against rioters in London Saturday night with Commissioner Douglas Cree at Scotland Yard.

More Ulster Unrest; **Bomb Factory Found**

The Associated Press Sunday and police uncovered a big Irish Republican Army bomb factory near the city center, security authorities said.

It was the fourth straight night of violence in Roman Catholic areas of Northern Ireland since the death Wednesday of IRA hunger striker Joe McDonnell in the Maze prison near here.

No casualties were reported among security forces, but a Royal Ulster Constabulary spokesman said two young Catholics were admitted to the hospital with gunshot wounds. It was not clear who had shot them.

In Londonderry, police fired plastic bullets at IRA supporters hurling gasoline bombs. Several buildings were gutted, but no injuries were reported. Rioting also flared in Pomeroy, 40 miles (64 kilometers) west of Belfast, after police tore the Irish republican tricolor off lampposts.

The fighting heightened tensions on the eve of provincewide Protestant marches and rallies marking the 291st anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. More than 100,000 Protestants were expected to turn out to mark William of Orange's 1690 victory over the Catholic

BELFAST — Guerrilla snipers ry was discovered in a garage 150 fired on British troops and police yards from the route the Protesin several areas of Belfast early tants were to take through Belfast. A police spokesman said that a pa-trol found several hundred pounds of homemade explosives in bags and beer kegs, along with detona-tors, timers and other materials, and that three men had been arrested after a rooftop chase.

The seizure was the latest in a string of reverses for the IRA's militant Provisional wing. Two suspected bombers were captured south of Belfast early Saturday and six IRA activists were arrested by troops in Belfast Friday after a gunfight during Mr. McDonnell's funeral.

Police identified a gunman vounded in the funeral shootout as Patrick Adams, 30, brother of Gerry Adams, vice president of Sinn Fein, the IRA's political

Direct Talks Demanded

Hope of ending the hunger strike by eight IRA activists in the Maze faded Saturday night with the departure of the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace for Dublin and a statement issued on behalf of the hunger strikers demanding direct talks with the Brit-

The London government has re-peatedly refused face-to-face nego-

uations.

The five-man commission, body of Catholic clergymen and laymen, tried to mediate a settlement last week.

Five hunger strikers have died since the fasts began March 1. The next prisoner likely to die is Ki-eran Doherty, 25, who Sunday was on his 52d day without food.

INSIDE

Ottawa Summit In preparation for the summit

of Western leaders in Canada, experts known as "sherpas" have been preparing position papers. In a New York Times roundtable, several likely issues are discussed. Page 4.

Polish Congress A list of four candidates for

party leader - each representing a different faction in the Polish Communist Party has been prepared for dele-gates to the emergency congress that begins Tuesday, sources say. Page 2.

Ghana Massacre

A barroom brawl was the spark for the explosion of tribal fighting in northeastern Ghana last month in which more than 500 died. Page 5.

Israel Raids Palestinian Bases As Begin, Habib Renew Talks

JERUSALEM — Israeli jets struck at Palestinian guerrilla targets in Lebanon on Sunday as U.S. envoy Philip C. Habib renewed his contacts with Prime Minister Menachem Begin in an effort to defuse the Lebanon crisis.

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The Israeli Military Command said the planes attacked anti-aircraft gun emplacements, ammunition dumps and bunkers at a Palestinian base near Naameh and Damour, 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of the Lebanese capital. The command said the planes returned

safely.

- Residents and local guerrilla commanders were quoted as saying that more than 20 persons may have been killed. There was no official report of casualties. Security officials told reporters they feared casualties would rise because rescuers had already rushed to the scene when the final Israeli attack

It was the first time the Israelis had sent their planes into Lebanon while Mr. Habib was on an Israeli leg of his two-month-old shuttle. Last Friday, Israeli planes went into action while Mr. Habib was in

Syrian jets scrambled over Lebanon's Bekna Valley as the Israeli planes struck, apparently to guard against an attack on Syria's Sovietmade, ground-to-air missiles there,

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Penta-

gon's budget, which is already at a record level for fiscal 1982, is likely

to run as much as \$10 billion over

projections for the following fiscal

year. This poses a serious threat to President Reagan's whole econom-

ic program, including his pledge to

balance the federal budget by

Frank C. Carlucci, deputy de-

fense secretary, acknowledged in an interview that the administra-

tion's rewrite of President Carter's

final two military budgets is run-ning \$2 billion to \$10 billion more

than had been anticipated in bills coming due in 1983.

The overrun would make it more difficult for the administra-

tion to meet its spending targets in

future years. Congress has cut nearly \$40 billion in spending

from the 1982 budget, and, according to administration figures, will need to cut at least \$30 billion

more from the 1983 budget and \$44 billion from the 1984 budget if

Those figures do not reflect the

higher-than-anticipated defense

spending, which a secret internal

Pentagon memo puts at \$6 billion:

The memo warns that Mr. Reagan

either must raise the ceiling for

military spending or do without

some of the weapons he has or-

The record high peacetime budget of \$222 billion for fiscal

1982 will have to be raised by 9 percent after allowing for inflation, rather than the 7 percent planned, to accommodate the pro-

jected increases, the Pentagon

memo said.
"Even the planned 7-percent growth in fiscal 1983 through 1987 does not permit the services to implement all the programs planned earlier." the memo said. It cited Mr. Reagan's decisions to build a

new bomber, raise military pay

and construct more ships as exam-

ples of initiatives that will add

about \$38 billion to the fiscal 1983

defense budget.

it is to be balanced.

Lebanon radio station. The broadcast said there was no contact between Syrian and Israeli planes, and there was no confirmation of the report from Syria, Lebanon or the Palestine Liberation Organiza-

The main target of the 90-minute strikes was a base sprawled on the hills overlooking the 8-kilometer (12-mile) coastal stretch between the towns of Naameh and Damour, reports said. The base belonged to the Popu-

lar Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a radical group supported by Syria Israeli jets hit the same base May 28. The Israeli command said at the time that Soviet-made SAM-

Mr. Habib had a two-hour meeting with Mr. Begin, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and other

"I had a good meeting with the prime minister, and I'm going to be continuing my mission as I have in the past," Mr. Habib said. Mr. Habib refused to respond to questions about whether Israeli raids would make his mission more dif-

Expected Pentagon Budget Overruns

Threaten Reagan Economic Program

"The situation will only be exa-cerbated, and the shortfall contin-

ued further ... if real inflation is

different from that otherwise as-

sumed," the memo to the White

House Office of Management and

the 1982 programs which is going to complicate our life in the out-years: 1983, 1984 and 1985," Mr. Cartucci acknowledged during the

interview Friday in his Pentagon

office. He said the extra cost could amount to somewhere between \$2

proposals and see what the tra-

By program proposals, Mr. Car-

deoffs are and establish priorities."

lucci meant the budget requests

the military services are putting to-gether now. Final Pentagon judg-

ments on the requests are expected

Although he declined to discuss

rumors rocketing around the Pen-tagon that Defense Secretary

Caspar W. Weinberger aiready has

asked Mr. Reagan to go beyond 7

percent real growth in annual Pen-tagon budgets, Mr. Carlucci said that "We have been talking in

broad terms with OMB on the di-

Asked if Mr. Reagan had been

briefed on the increase building in next year's budget, Mr. Carincei would not go beyond saying that "certainly decision-makers on the other side of the river are aware of the river a

Mr. Carlucci, who has done

much of the backroom work in putting together Mr. Reagan's record peacetime military budgets and played a leading role in selling

them to Congress, conceded that

asking for more than the \$254.8

billion in total obligational author-

ity that the administration pro-

jected for fiscal 1983 is politically

perilous.

the dimensions of the problem."

mensions of the problem."

late next month.

There is a substantial tail on

Budget said.

to meet with U.S. State Depart-ment counselor Robert McFarlane, Mr. McFarlane came to Israel at the request of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. to discuss the suspension of delivery of four F-16 fighters following the use of U.S.-built aircraft in the June 7 Israeli air strike on Iraq's nuclear reactor. The United States is understood to be seeking assurance that Israel will use U.S.-supplied arms in the future only for

Mr. Begin was also scheduled to

Talks Resumption Proposed Meanwhile, the head of the Is-

racli delegation to the negotiations on proposed autonomy for the oc-cupied West Bank and Gaza Strip said Sunday that Israel wants the long-dormant talks to be restarted next month. Interior Minister Yosef Burg

9 missiles supplied by Libya were destroyed in the attack. The PFLP-GC conceded that four Libyan said that a "refresher course" in the negotiations should be held in tially and that substantive talks should "start slowly but surely to deal with this matter that during the last months was neglected for very comprehensible reasons.'

The autonomy negotiations were suspended by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, ostensibly to wait until the completion of the Israeli elections June 30, although the suspension followed an impasse in the

intend to make cuts to try to stay

within the 7-percent guideline.

We're not exempt from the aust-erity regulations laid down by the

president," Mr. Carlucci said. "We

However, he vowed to resist

such false economies as buying new airplanes but not enough spare parts to keep them flying or

stretching out purchases to the

point that the savings of mass production are lost. He said that is

will be cutting programs."

French President François Mitterrand regaled West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with a joke on Sunday as the two leaders and their aides began a round of consultations in Bonn. Mitterrand and Schmidt Find 'Common Language'

- French President BONN Francois Mitterrand said Sunday that he and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have a "common language," and he said that European security is threatened by the mili-

'imbalance' of East and Arriving Sunday on his first offi-

cial visit to West Germany, Mr. Mitterrand told West German television after a first meeting with Mr. Schmidt: "It was very easy to find a common language ... share essential objectives." Mr. Mitterrand said it was

wrong to describe French-West German relations as "the Paris-Bonn axis," but he was confident that close cooperation between the two countries would continue. On the question of East-West military balance in Europe, Mr.

Mitterrand said that the Soviet Union had upset it by deploying SS-20 nuclear missiles and Backfire bombers. "The balance of power is a con-dition for peace ... I really think

that the latest initiatives and steps

taken by the Soviet Union - the stationing of SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers — have resulted in a new superiority of the Soviets," he said.
"This is my impression, and ...
I must conclude that security is

threatened when this imbalance occurs," he said. Different Assessment

Mr. Mitterrand acknowledged

that economic matters were somewhat differently assessed by Bonn and the new Paris government. But France's Socialist policies, he said, were necessary to bring the country out of a deep economic crisis.

The French leader, who in 1976 founded a committee to campaign for human rights in West Germany, was accompanied by Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and seven

Socialist members of his Cabinet. A French government spokesman said before leaving Paris that he hoped West Germany's left-lib-eral government would respond positively to the campaign to im-

prove labor conditions and cut (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Nobody ever accused Bonn of being a magical place. Not so with Königswinter. It was here, at the Drachenfels, that Siegfried slew the dragon in a kind of early its vocabulary is the Harmel Doctrine and the zero-solution and the two-track Brussels decision of December, 1979.
Königswinter talks like this: "Hats for all size heads"; "French fries: 1.30 DM."
People in Boan see Königswinter as beast with fire. He finished the dragon with the stab in the neck and swam in the spurting blood. This made Siegfried in-vulnerable.

coarse, barely salonfahig, the German word for guests who are fit to invite into the living room. John Le Carré, in his A superior being, as the books say, ex-

'Konigswinter is a funny hat of a place relaxed, human, open and in its own mind, spiritually incompatible with Bonn.

it was more than a ferry ride away from the establishment.

Sounding a bit like the foreign minister of a little country cautiously discussing a big apprandizing neighbor, the town man-ager, Franz Josef Schmitz, said: We don't have any special relationship with Bonn. We have a common border, of course. We're interested in small things. the human things. This is our way."

his back, between the shoulders, leaving his perfectness open for treacherous at-tacks from behind. Before departing from Königswinter, Siegfried wrestled away the vast golden treasure of the Nibelungs from a dwarf named Alberich. It is said that the locals have been trying to even the score since.

Now the day-trippers come, hard-work-

cept that during his soak he somehow disregarded a linden tree leaf that fell on

ing people mostly, cigarette packs rolled into the sleeves of their T-shirts, walking away from the Rhine and toward the Drawith inscriptions that read, "If in the evening wine cups clink, then by moonlight love shall wink." Many of the visitors are Dutch, drawn, it seems, by the sight of real hills, the first south of the lowlands. There is a ruined castle on top of the

who sell canes and straw hats and plaques

hill, above the dragon's cave, above a snake show, and above the hall of the Nibelungs, which, built about 70 years ago in a spasm of nationalism, is a cross between a bunker and a mausoleum. It houses some paintings from the Siegfried leg-end, a bas-relief of Richard Wagner, and the command, chiseled in stone: "Honor Thy German Master." The way to the top

is by cog railway, by donkey or on foot.

It is not possible to get lost. These days, a trail of Quench wrappers, a Germanic Kool-Aid derivative, pronounced Kvench locally, leads straight to the top. En route, besides the dragon's cave, there are coin

machines with a peep show, a fortune-teller and a shooting gallery.

Perhaps best of all, is Schloss Drachen-burg, a kind of Gothic castle, built in the last century by a baron who made money on stocks. It has been vaguely and eclecucally restored with a gilded copy of the Venus de Milo and murals that might be comfortable on the walls of a pizzeria. But it is not a boring place; just the opposite: There's something nice, something friendly, in the castle's scraggliness, its lack of earnestness or ambition.

billion and \$10 billion for fiscal (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5) "We knew this when we were putting the programs together," he said. "But the issue of whether we Myth and Metaphysics Border on the Rhine can live within the 7-percent gui-dance is something I can't speak to until I've looked at the program

physical foam sometimes rises to its neck.

New York Times Service

KONIGSWINTER, West Germany Across the river, glowering, is the city, the capital of West Germany and a capital of nebulousness, a place so politicized that even cabdrivers ask if they can go off the record to answer a question. On this side of the Rhine, a four-minute

ferry ride away, sits Bonn's psychic oppo-site: Königswinter. In legend, it is heathen country, the land of the Nibelungs, the sly dwarf kingdom that bedeviled Siegfried. In fact, it is a place of donkey rides and a plaster dragon, a bar calling itself the Dwarf-Trough and two-man accordian and Hammond organ dance bands that thump out "Besame Mucho" on Sunday afternoons for the gallants from the town's wheel factory and the women who sit waiting, fanning themselves with beer

Bonn does not come to Königswinter (the head of the local tourist office says so) and Königswinter does not head much for Bonn, except, the town manager explains, to buy a wedding dress or rent a uxedo. Königswinter is a funny hat of a place - relaxed, human, open and in its own mind, spiritually incompatible with Bonn. Why else would the Chamber of Commerce omit any mention of the capital in its new brochure, "Fabulous

Bonn bathes in the abstract and a meta-

book "A Small Town in Germany," decided to locate the house of Leo Harting, the embassy outcast who behaves like a spy, in Königswinter. Mr. Le Carré, who was called David Cornwell when he worked at the British Embassy in Bonn, lived in Königswinter, too, and seemed to feel that

chenfels, up a street of souvenir hawkers

Kania Has Competition for Leadership

By John Damton New York Times Service

WARSAW - A list of four candidates for party leader - each one representing a different fac-tion in the Polish Communist Party — has been prepared for delegates to vote on at the special congress that begins Tuesday, reliable sources said Sunday.

The list includes Stanislaw Kania, the current leader, who is expected to win easily in direct voting by 1.964 delegates. The three other candidates include two prominent conservatives and a lib-

The conservatives are Stefan

From Agency Dispatches
BEIRUT — Nine leftists were
executed Sunday in Iran and 90

were arrested in the past two days,

Tehran Radio reported, as a crack-

down on secular opponents of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's

Islamic revolution moved into a

Iran's Interior Ministry, mean-

while, said the 12-man Council of

Guardians delayed until Monday

the announcement of its verdict on

the qualifications of 71 aspirants

for the July 24 presidential elec-

tions to replace ousted head of state Abolhassan Bani-Sadr.

Kaunda, Mugabe

Vow Closer Ties.

SALISBURY -- President Ken-

neth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime

Minister Robert Mugabe of Zim-babwe have pledged to strengthen

economic, political, military and

security ties between their coun-

the end of Mr. Kaunda's first state

visit to Zimbabwe, the two leaders

pledged their solidarity with other

southern African states against "aggression by the South African racist regime." They also praised

black nationalist movements in

South Africa and urged the inter-

national community to increase its

aid to the guerrillas fighting South African rule in South-West Africa

"We are going back very happy indeed," Mr. Kaunda said before

leaving with his delegation. "What

we have been able to see shows

clearly that the Zambesi [River

along the Zimbabwe-Zambia bor-

der) is not going to divide us. It is going to unite us."

Relations between the two lead-

ers had been strained before Zim-

babwe's independence in April,

1980. Mr. Kaunda backed Mr.

Mugabe's political rival, Joshua

Nkomo, during the guerrilla war against the previous white-minori-

(Namibia)

In a communiqué Saturday at

Assail S. Africa

fourth week.

Olszowski, a ranking Politburo Saturday attended by Mr. Kania member who in recent months had and other top officials and the 85 attempted to restrain press and television, and Tadeusz Grabski, a conservative who launched a challenge against Mr. Kania at a Central Committee meeting June 10. Mr. Grabski said at that time that Mr. Kania was incapable of leading the country out of its crisis.

Saturday Meeting

The fourth candidate, whose name was not provided, was said to be a prominent liberal in the upper leadership.

Tehran last January.

The U.S. Treasury had imposed a late morning deadline for the transfer of Iranian financial assets

frozen by former President Jimmy

Carter in November, 1979, in retal-

iation for the taking of the hos-tages. The United States had

agreed to return the frozen assets by July 19.

Treasury officials in Washington

said an undetermined amount of Iranian assets had not yet been surrendered but that they expected

them to be delivered on Monday.

banks was probably why not all of

the money has been accounted for.

about how much was due to be re-

The Treasury has said for some time that it believes Iran has assets

worth about \$2.08 billion in the

United States, excluding interest. But officials said the Treasury was

not certain how much interest Iran

would receive from U.S. banks. "That will have to negotiated," a

Italian Coalition

ROME — The new centrist government of Premier Giovanni Spa-

dolini, which had already won Sen-

ate approval, has easily won a confidence vote in the Chamber of

In what appeared to be an ap-

peal to the opposition for a politi-

cal truce in the confidence debate

on Saturday, Mr. Spadolini called

his five-party coalition government

talks on Tuesday to discuss ways of working to reduce Italy's 20 per-

cent inflation rate and of reaching an agreement between unions and

employers over wage indexation.

He is due to hold ministerial

the weakest in Western Europe.

Deputies, 369 votes to 247.

Wins Approval

turned to Iran, officials said.

There is also some question

delegates from the party hierarchy

who will be attending the congress. The names of the four candidates were those most frequently recommended by party organiza-tions in the 49 provinces. Additional candidates were expected to be proposed from the floor before the voting begins Tuesday.

Reliable sources said that Mr. Olszowski, who has assumed a more moderate stance in recent weeks and drawn closer to Mr. Kania, has already decided to with-Reliable party sources said the draw from the race for first secrenames were agreed on at a meeting tary, leaving the congress with a

9 More Leftists Executed in Iran; 90 Held In Washington, U.S. banks sur-rendered nearly \$2 billion in fro-zen Iranian assets to the U.S. Fed-the Bank of England. Under the eral Reserve Bank on Saturday as agreement, Iran will then be repart of the agreement that led to quired to set aside \$1 billion to pay the release of 52 U.S. hostages in U.S. claims against it.

members of the underground Mujahaddin (People's Crusaders) group died before firing squads in the Caspian Sea resort of Behshahr at daybreak Sunday. They were charged with staging anti-govern-ment riots to protest Mr. Bani-Sadr's impeachment.

Two other Mujahaddin members and two insurgents of the Kurdish Democratic Party were executed at dawn in Kurdistan's provincial capital of Sanandaj in northwestern Iran for taking up arms against the Islamic Republic,

They said technical problems and the relatively short notice given the This brought to 162 the total of officially amounced executions in Iran since Mr. Bani-Sadr was fired by Ayatollah Khomeini as Iran's

ident on June 22. Tehran Radio said the new arrests were made in raids on the group's hideouts in Tehran, Zanan in the north and Zarand in central Iran on Friday and Saturday.

A spokesman for the Interior Ministry reached by telephone from Beirut said the Council of Guardians had not yet passed its verdict on the presidential contestants. Official announcement of the Council's ruling will be made on Monday, he said

Hassan Ayat, a member of the Majlis (parliament), told reporters in Tehran that the Council had cleared only six or seven of the 71 aspirants so far and that most of fought off several attempted coups the rest would be declared unfit to

Mr. Ayat said among those cleared was Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai, the front-runner who is backed by the dominant Islamic Republican Party and 10 other powerful Moslem associations.

Tehran newspapers said Satur- "Well, as you have already made day that Fatollah Bani-Sadr, a up your minds, I will stay." Several brother of the former president, speakers had earlier urged the genhad been arrested. They said he eral to withdraw his promise to was picked up along with Mostafa step down on Aug. 6 in favor of a Entezariyan, an aide of the ousted successor chosen by Bolivia's leader.

for a party leader to be elected by the entire congress, and if Mr. Kania succeeds, as he apparently will, his stature will be increased because his mandate will come from the entire party, not just the Central Committee. Voting for members of the Cen-

It is unprecedented in Poland

one to his left or right.

tral Committee will come at a later stage in the congress. The commit-tee will be expanded from its current strength of 142 members to 200 members. Only 42 of the current committee are delegates, and so eligible for re-election, and a number of those are expected to lose. The committee that emerges from the congress, and that will choose a Politburo, will for all practical purposes be entirely new. The meeting of central authori-

ties Saturday also prepared a list of officially backed candidates for the Central Committee vote. Sources said that no major figures in the party leadership were dropped. But they noted that candidates proposed from the floor could considerably alter the com-mittee that is finally approved.

Mr. Olszowski is rapidly becoming a central figure in the behindthe-scenes maneuvers. At the party plenum in June, he did not join Mr. Grabski in the challenge against Mr. Kania, which effectively saved Mr. Kania. He is also regarded with favor by the Soviet Union and especially by Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, who visited Warsaw a week ago for discussions on the con-

Mr. Olszowski is reportedly in line for a new post, as head of a party presidium, a new institution would plan and assist the Central Committee. The creation of a 40-member presidium, which will be considered by the congress, would act as a check on the power

Bolivian Leader To Retain Post

Resters

LA PAZ — President Luis Garcia Meza said on Sunday that he would stay in power despite an earlier promise to step down next month.

Gen. García Meza, who has elected president, Lidia Gueiler, last July was urged to make an announcement by 20,000 supporters crowding La Paz' main square.

After listening to chants of "Let him make up his mind, now or never," the army general declared: armed forces.



BACK HOME - Archbishop Jozef Glensp, newly ap pointed primate of Warsaw and Gniezno, pauses to write his autograph, using the back of an attendant as a desk, during a ceremony on his pilgrimage to Czestochowa.

Mitterrand and Schmidt Hold Conference in Bonn

(Continued from Page 1) working hours that Mr. Mitterrand has lannched in France and wants to extend throughout the EEC.

The French government wants this done on the basis of formal agreements between employers and trade unions in what Mr. Mit-terrand has called a European social area, the spokesman said.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, one of the key men accompanying the president, was quoted Stmday by the West German newsmagazine Der Spiegel as saying he had found considerable agreement among EEC finance ministers for French ideas on the gradual introduction of a 35-hour workweek in the Eu-

ropean Community. West German government sources said Mr. Schmidt would seek clarification of several points in the social plan for Europe outlined by Mr. Mitterrand at his

Pentagon **Budget Up**

what happened during the previous administration. Asked whether he believed the 7-percent increase would be enough, Mr. Carlucci reflected for a moment and said quietly: "It's going to be a real challenge."

At the same time, he conceded that raising the defense budget higher than projected in fiscal 1983 would imperil the nation's always fragile pro-defense consensus. The risk will be especially high next year, he added, because the pain from this year's domestic budget cuts will have been felt by then.

"It is clear to us that in order to maintain the consensus in favor of a strong defense, a consensus which we think we have, it is going to be most important for those on the management side in the Pentagon to demonstrate greater efficiencies, that we're getting maximum value for the taxpayer's dol-lar," Mr. Carlucci said.

He emphasized that the only way to correct what the adminis tration regards as the adverse military balance with the Soviet Union is to keep increasing the U.S. de-fense budget year after year and not go up and down as in the past.

Script Writers In U.S. Reach Tentative Accord

Las Angeles Times Service HOLLYWOOD — A tentative settlement has been reached in the three-month writers strike against major motion picture and television producers after writers won a guaranteed share of revenues from the growing pay-TV and home vi-deo markets.

Both sides said that settlement of the protracted strike Saturday would mean that the new autur television season may be only slightly delayed if producers imme diately accelerate production

Elated leaders of the 8,500nember Writers Guild of America hailed the proposed contract, scheduled for a ratification vote by the rank and file Tuesday, as a new standard for the industry through the rest of this century.

Writers would receive an overall 52 to 57 percent increase in minimums paid for scripts over the contract period. The contract is retroactive to March 1.

A script for a high budget theat-rical motion picture, which now brings a minimum of \$26,326, would bring \$39,955 at the end of the contract period. But, of far greater long-range importance to writers, was the accord reached over the pay-TV issue, which has sparked three strikes against the industry since last summer — first by two actors' unions and then by the writers.

maiden EEC summit in Luxembourg last month.

The ambitious expansion program that Mr. Mauroy presented to Parliament last week in Paris contrasts sharply with the mood of financial retrenchment in Bonn. West German officials are anxious to avoid any measure which would further strain the country's record budget deficit.

The 38th regular French-West German summit was moved forward from October to enable the two countries to coordinate attitudes on economic and political issues likely to arise later this month at the Ottawa summit of the seven major industrial countries. Both Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Mit-

terrand intend to tell President Reagan in Ottawa of the damage that high U.S. interest rates are doing to West European econo-

But while Bonn is likely to be conciliatory, Mr. Mitterrand seems determined to press home French demands for a rapid change in U.S. economic policy to avoid higher unemployment and a pro-longed recession in Europe.

On the key foreign policy issues of relations with the Soviet Union and nuclear strategy in the Western alliance, Mr. Schmidt bas already won more public support from Mr. Mitterrand than he enjoyed from his conservative friend. former French President Valery

Jewelry Worth \$1 Million Taken At Riviera Hotel

The Associated Press
ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MAR-ROQUEBRUNE-CAP-MAR-TIN, France — Investigators re-vealed Sunday a million-dollar theft at the Monte Carlo Beach Hotel and said they were searching for a key suspect. It was the sec-ond-largest jewel theft on record in the Riviera region and the fourth major jewel robbery in little over a wear.

Officials said they strongly sus-cted the crime was an inside job. The robbery at the luxurious hotel, where the price of a room can climb as high as \$160 a night, occurred early Friday but was not made public until Sunday.

Police officials said about \$1 million in jewels was stolen from nine of the hotel's safe deposit boxes, as was \$26,000 in cash and foreign currencies. An arrest warrant has been issued for a night clerk at the hotel. Police said the 43-year-old Australian, who had worked at the hotel for only about seven months, has been missing since the theft.

The break-in at the 46-room hotel was the latest in an escalating number of hotel jewelry robberies along the Riviera. So far this year, thieres have reportedly made off with jewels worth about \$2 million from hotel safes in Monaco and

Pontiff Appeals To Red Brigades

The Associated Press
VATICAN CITY — Pope John

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II on Sunday appealed to Red Brigades guerrillas to spare the lives of two kidnapping victims they have threatened to kill.

"All people who have been kidnapped are always present in my thoughts, and particularly those threatened with death," the pontiff said in his weekly blessing upped in his hospital room and broadcast to 10 000 termins and faithful in St. 10,000 tourists and faithful in St. Peter's Square.

Since Wednesday, the Red Brigades have threatened to kill two of their three hostages. The Marxist urban guerrillas murdered a hostage, a chemical company execution. unive. Giuseppe Taliercio, and left his bullet-riddled body in the trunk of a car near Venice last

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Rioters Destroy Government Offices in Kano

LAGOS — State government offices were destroyed and officials homes looted in the northern Nigerian city of Kano when rioting broke out after the Kano state governor threatened to diamiss a local Moslem dignitary, reports reaching here said. No deaths or injuries were report-

Nigerian television reporters in Kano said in a telephone call to Lagos that the state radio station, House of Assembly, several ministries and the governor's official residence were damaged or destroyed in the disor-ders Friday. Several cars were burned. No damage was reported to Nigerian (ederal government offices.

The governor was out of town at a meeting, the reporters said, and the traditional Moslem ruler, the emir, remained in his palace. The Nigerian news agency said police reinforcements had been sent to Kano, 550 miles (880 kilometers) northeast of Lagos, and the reporters said the city was calm by the weekend.

114 SWAPO Men Reported Killed in Angola The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa - South African troops struck black nationalist bases deep inside Angola last week, killing 114 guerril las in the bloodiest week this year of the bush war in South-West Africa (Namibia), the territory's military commander announced here.

Maj. Gen. Charles Lloyd said Saturday that his men had avoided

contact with Angolan forces. Angola allows guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization to launch raids into the territory to the south in their war against South African rule.

The Sunday Times of Johannesburg said Angola claimed the number of killed was 127 and Angolan soldiers were included. Angola also reportedly claimed the South Africans had pushed 90 miles (150 kilometers) across the border. Two South African soldiers and one member of the South-West African territorial force were killed, the newspaper said.

New Zealand Activists to Protest Rugby Tour

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Activists opposing the South African Springboks rugby tour of New Zealand announced Sunday plans for civil disobedience in a "concerted and consistent active protest." The Springboks are to arrive at Ancidand next Sunday for their two

month, 16-match tour. Pauline McKay, chairman of an anti-apartheid group that met in Wellington during the weekend, said that nationwide civil disobedience would be nonviolent — but "we are not an army and we can't issue

Belgium Seeks to Limit 1982 Budget Deficit

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government aims to limit next year's budget deficit to 200 billion francs (35 billion), government sources said Sun-

day.

Senior ministers agreed on the target ceiling at a meeting Saturday,

Senior ministers agreed on the target ceiling at a meeting Saturday, and Premier Mark Eyskens told reporters that spending would have to be reduced by more than 100 billion francs (\$2.5 billion). Government sources said it was decided at the meeting that the public sector borrowing requirement next year should not exceed 12 percent of gross national product. They said the lorecast GNP growth in 1982 is 7.9 percent.

Growing unemployment and recession have shrunk tax receipts and boosted social security spending, forcing up the budget deficit and prompting disputes between the government's Social coalition partners on how to handle the crisis.

Lightning Bolt Sets Oil Tanker Ablase in Italy

GENOA — At least two crew members were killed and four persons reported missing on Sunday after a lightning bolt lait a Japanese oil tanker, causing a huge explosion that sent parts of the vessel into the air and set it ablaze, port officials said.

The lightning struck as the 59,000 ton Hakuyoh Maru finished unloading its cargo of Algerian crude at the Multedo oil refinery port near Genoa. Witnesses said the explosion followed a clap of thunder that shook the port and shattered the windows of nearby buildings.

Many of the 31 crew members, nearly all South Koreans, leaped into the water and were rescued by port workers. Others were rescued from the tanker, which had been set ablaze. The fire spread quickly throughout the ship but was brought under control.

World Oil Glut Beginning To Hurt Producer Nations

The net effect of these pressures has been a sharp decline in production. Industry analysts believe that Libya has dropped from 1.6 million barrels of daily exports to around 1 million since Jamary; Algeria from 900,000 barrels to 700,000; Nigeria from 2 million to possibly as low as 850,000; and Mexico from 1.1 million to 700,000

The New York-based Petroleum Intelligence Weekly estimates that total OPEC production has sunk from 25 million to about 22 mil-

lion barrels a day since the begin-ming of the year. In 1979, it was almost 32 million barrels a day. Industry analysts are talking about a surplus of more than 2 million barrels a day on the mar-ket. But this may be an exaggera-tion, as spot prices have recently been rising slightly, a sign the durbeen rising slightly, a sign the glut may be starting to dry up.

Meanwhile, the African oil producers are desperately trying to hold the line. At a meeting in Algiers in mid-June, they pledged to keep their high prices and stand up collectively to the Sandi challenge.

Mexico has threatened France with the loss of hicrative supply contracts for development projects and has even ordered French firms to withdraw their bids on them. This has sparred the French government into ordering the Compagnic Française des Pétroles to reopen negotiations for the purchase of Mexican oil, even if it is

Still, reports suggest the African producers are slowly yielding to market forces. Nigeria is reported to have agreed in early July to a \$2.50-a-barrel discount on a two-

44 Afghans Seek Political Asylum In West Germany

FRANKFURT - Forty-four Afghan refugees have applied for political asylum in West Germany after storming off a plane at Frankfurt airport.

The Afghans, including 10 chil-dren, arrived from Britain, where they were denied entry on Wednes-day, on their way back to Pakistan. Police said during the weekend that the Afghans dashed down the gangway in Frankfurt after 50 pasugers with valid visas or West German passports left the airliner after midnight Friday.

They were stopped by police and sent back to the aircraft. But

when they insisted they did not want to return to Karacha, they were allowed to apply for asylum. fore going to Frankfurt, the Af-

(Continued from Page 1) year contract with Swiss traders for 100,000 barrels a day, and Lition. Other producers charge any. where from \$36 to \$41 for a barrel bya is said to have offered a \$1.10 the sale of 55,000 barrels that BP

Some analysts in Beirut believe there are limits to how far Saudi Arabia can go in untugonizing its

For this reason, they do not rule out an emergency OPEC meeting before the next regular gathering in December to seek a compromise. This almost certainly would involve a Saudi cutback in production in return for an acceptance of Saudi demands for lower prices and for a system of regular increas es based on inflation rates and currency values in the West.

Bacterium to Eat Agent Orange Created in U.S.

United Press International
CHICAGO — Researchers at the
University of Illinois Medical Conter have announced that they have created a bacterium that eats the

defoliant Agent Orange.

The betterium feeds on a chemical that was widely used during the Victuan. War and that has been linked to birth defects and other ailments. This raises the hope that we can eliminate Agent Orange from the environment," Dr. Anada Chakrabarty, head of the research effort, said on Friday.

the research effort, said on Friday.

Dr. Chakrabarty said the new bacterium was created through genetic engineering techniques and lives as long as it has enough 24.5—T, the herbeide in Agent Orange, on which to feed. In the process, carbon dioxide, water and hydrochloric acid are produced. When the supply of 2.4.5—T is exhausted, the bacterium dies.

"We are accelerating evolution by making bacteria that never ex isted in nature before to degrade modern man's synthetic wastes."
Dr. Chakrabarty and Bacteria break down complex compounds into materials that can be recycled by nature.

Synthetic compounds have p been around long enough for bac-teria to have evolved to break them down Dr. Chakrabary said the new bacterium is so efficient that in 7 to 10 days, it described 95 percent of the herbicide in a soil sample that had so much Agent Orange in it that nothing could

4 Climbers Die in Alps

SION, Switzerland — Two Belgian brothers and their periode sons were killed in a climbing acc dent near here last week police mounced during the weekend The nounced during the weekend. The four were climbing Mont Blanc de Scalon when one apparently slipped at the apparently slip

IBERIA'S TIPS ON FLYING

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Republicans Spurn Reagan; Take Cuts To Conference Panel

By Helen Dewar

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders save spurned a last-minute appeal from President Reagan to accept the House version of his spending out plan and instead insisted on debating the nearly \$40 billion in program out-backs in a conference committee. The decision Friday to buck the

White House amounted to at least a tentative reassertion of congressional prerogative over economic which has so far been dommated by Mr. Reagan and his budget director, David A. Stockman. It also constituted a go-easy signal to Mr. Stockman, whose gofor-broke style of lobbying has frayed some sensitive nerves on Capitol Hill, especially in his latest effort to short-circuit the House-Senate conference on the spending reconciliation" bill

Agreeing with Mr. Reagan and Mr. Stockman that there are risks in a conference, Senate Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr., the Tennessee Republican, and Budget Committee Chairman Pete V. Domenici, a Republican from New Mexico, said that they nonetheless believed it would produce a better

Mr. Reagan called Sen. Baker on Friday morning to throw his weight behind Mr. Stockman in

Senate Confirms Reagan Envoy; Others Named

WASHINGTON — The Senate has confirmed Paul H. Robinson Jr., 51, as President Reagan's amsador to Canada, and the White House has announced nommees for ambassadorial posts in Denmark, Guatemala and Fin-

John L. Loeb Jr., 51, a New York investment banker and a former environmental adviser to the late Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, will be nominated as ambassador.

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Resident and the second of the

Keith F. Nyborg, 51, a rancher in Ashton, Idaho, was picked as ambassador to Finland. Mr. Nyborg has been an instructor in the Finnish language and was a Mormon missionary in Helsinki in the

In addition, Mr. Reagan named Abraham Katz, 54, a career Foreign Service officer who has served as an assistant secretary of the Commerce Department, as repre-sentative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Devel-opment in Paris. The position carries the rank of ambassador.

Frederic L. Chapin, 52, a veteran diplomat, was nominated as ambassador to Guatemala. State Department sources said that Mr. Reagan would nominate Frank V. 55, as ambassador to Pern. Mr. Ortiz, the highest-ranking Hispanic American in the For-eign Service, was recalled from Guatemala in June, 1980, after less than a year as ambassador, because of alleged disagreement with the Carter administration policy

Himalaya Floods Kill 6

on human rights in Central Ameri-

The Associated Press

KATMANDU, Nepal — Floods
knocked down the border bridge on the only road between China and Nepal, sweeping away at least six persons, travelers arriving from the frontier said Sunday. The bridge, 72 miles (113 kilometers) northeast of here, collapsed Satur-day night into the Bhote Kosi Riv-

urging that the Senate Republican leaders accept the House-passed version of the spending cuts in-stead of risking a conference stalemate or rejection of a conference compromise on the floor in the Democratic Honse. Mr. Stockman had lobbied hard over the last few days to get the Senate simply to accept the House bill and thus forgo a conference

Mr. Baker submitted the issue to Republican committee chairmen and leaders, who voted 19-2 to insist on a conference. Sen. Baker then told Mr. Reagan of the decision during a meeting on another issue at the White House and reported afterward at a news conference that the president "heartily endorsed the decision once it was

It was the second time in recent weeks that Senate Republicans rebuffed a Reagan initiative on economic strategy. The first came when the Senate unanimously endorsed a Republican resolution rejecting Mr. Reagan's main proposals for Social Security cutbacks.

Domenici Led Fight

But both Sens. Baker and Domenici went out of their way to downplay the dispute as "an honest disagreement on the last step of the [budget] process," as Sen. Baker put it, although Sen. Domenici made a point of publicizing his disagreement with Mr. Stockman on the conference issue.

Sources said it was Sen. Domenici, principal architect of the Senreconciliation bill, who led the fight to resist Mr. Stockman's pres-

sure against a conference. Reconciliation is congressional shorthand for program cuts designed to meet budget targets: in this case nearly \$40 billion worth cutbacks in domestic programs to achieve a scaled-back spending target of \$695.5 billion for fiscal 1982. Even the Democratic-controlled House adopted most of Mr. Reagan's proposed cuts when conservative Democrats voted for a agan-backed substitute to cuts that had been proposed by House

While the House and Senate versions were "almost identical" in about 75 percent of their provisions, according to Sen. Baker, he and Sen. Domenici said the differences were important enough to

merit a conference. According to Sen. Domenici, the critical substantive differences between the two versions of the measure include Medicaid financing, food stamps and nutrition, health block grants, Conrail funding and nonbudgetary items such as radio and television deregulation.

Turkish Court Jails Foreigners

ANKARA -- A Turkish military ence were outmoded. court has sentenced a French doctor and nurse and an Iranian man and Lebanese woman to five months and 10 days in prison on charges of carrying Kurdish separatist propaganda, according to the semi-official Anatolian news

It said Dr. Luc Devigne and the nurse, Annick Lanter, were sentenced Friday in the eastern town of Diyarbakir. The Iranian, Mus-tafa Kemal Davudi, and the Leba-nese woman, Sahar Chamal, were sentenced the same day.

All four were detained on April 14. Police who stopped their bus in eastern Turkey said they found pro-Kurdish pamphlets, tape cassettes and maps in their possession. They were also carrying \$20,000 worth of medical supplies,



Smoke rises from a San Francisco area ravaged by a fire that caused \$3.5 million in damages.

Blaze in San Francisco Called Biggest Since 1906

From Agency Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO --- A fire that broke out in a former bathhouse for homosexuals has destroyed or damaged 24 buildings in what the fire chief of San Francisco called the biggest blaze in the city since fires following the 1906 earthquake.

The blaze consumed about half of a city block before dawn Friday, causing what officials estimated to be at least \$3.5 million in damage. It took 225 firefighters nearly five hours to extinguish the fire, which started about 2 a.m. No deaths were reported although firemen did not rule out the possibility that bodies might be found in the ruins.

Police said they have arrested Otis Bloom, 38, in connection with the fire. He was being held in lieu of \$25,000 bail, but no charges had been filed against him. An arson task force is investigating the cause of the blaze.

Until recently, the structure where the fire broke out contained what was known as "The Barracks," a homosexual bathhouse. The immediate area includes several other homosexual establishments. The interior walls lacked flame-retardant covering, the fire chief said, contributing to the rapid spread of the fire, which quickly consumed a warehouse where a "sex potion" was

The presence of the potion, a so-called stimulant named "Rush" that was kept in the warehose at the back of the bathhouse, made the fire's origin suspicious, fire officials said.

Justice-White House Links Reviewed

By Jack Nelson

Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — In the wake of irregular contacts between the White House and the Justice Department, Attorney General William French Smith has warned presidential aides in at least "two or three cases" that they violated established policy by contacting Justice Department officials on pending criminal matters.

Both the White House and the Justice Department have written rules setting strict limits on contacts over pending cases -- policies established to prevent political interference with the department's

law enforcement duties. Although he issued the warnings, Mr. Smith said in an interwith the Los Angeles Times that the post-Watergate era was over and that the Justice Department no longer need be operated as "an independent, isolated and pure bastion" free of White House

At the same time, Mr. Smith said that the policies adopted by his predecessors in the Carter and Ford administrations to insulate the department from outside influ-

They just made a religion of it," Mr. Smith said.

Climate Changed

"The climate in those times was that the Department of Justice had to be somehow an independent, isolated and pure bastion. Well, those times have really passed, and we really are much more collegial." Mr. Smith said, referring to the Reagan administration's practice of involving senior White House officials and others in a collective approach to important decisions.

Mr. Smith refused to identify the White House officials involved in the contacts on pending criminal matters or to discuss the nature of the cases.

He said he had personally delivered the new warning against such contacts to White House officials

about a month ago. Since then, he come to his attention.

In a related indication of administration concern over the problem, a White House official who asked not to be quoted said that presidential counsel Fred F. Fielding recently sent a memo to presidential aides warning them to be extremely careful in their dealings with investigative, regulatory and contracting agencies when any-thing but policy matters were in-

Mr. Fielding's memo said aides would be well advised to consult with the counsel's office before making such contacts, the official

The Los Angeles Times, quoting a Justice Department official who asked not to be identified, first disclosed at least two instances of irregular contacts between the White House and the department in a June 14 article concerning White House counselor Edwin W. Meese's powerful role at the White The officials involved in those

contacts were not identified. For several reasons such contacts are especially sensitive for Mr. Smith. For one thing, the 62year-old Los Angeles attorney has been President Reagan's close friend and personal attorney for

more than 15 years. Also, there has been criticism within Mr. Smith's department that he has not been an assertive attorney general and that the White House, under Mr. Meese, has maintained an unusually high level of contact with the department, exerting undue influence over department policy matters.
In the interview in his office, the

usually taciturn Mr. Smith vehemently denied that Mr. Meese or any other White House official had exerted undue influence over department policy. Moreover, he said he had put a stop to the unauthorized contacts on pending cas-

"Only a very few such cases said, no more such contacts have came to my attention," Mr. Smith said, "and when I say that, I mean two or three. I have no reason to believe there have been others, but I can't say there haven't been more.

> Mr. Smith was quick to deny a published report that Mr. Meese, as well as the attorney general, had led the search that resulted in Mr. Reagan's nomination of Arizona Judge Sandra D. O'Connor to the U.S. Supreme Court.

> "That was my principal respon-sibility," Mr. Smith said. The independence of the Justice

Department has been carefully guarded by attorneys general ever ince Watergate, when several Justice Department officials became involved in the cover-up. And one of the prerogatives that attorneys general have protected has been the recommendation of judicial appointments to the president without interference from White House

But under Mr. Meese, the White House set up a committee to review the attorney general's recommendations, a procedure Mr. Smith says satisfied him. Mr. Meese and Mr. Smith are members of the committee, which is headed by the White House counsel, Mr.

Bulgarian, in Turkey. Seeks Asylum in U.S. The Associated Press

ISTANBUL - A 20-year-old Bulgarian woman, visiting Turkey as a tourist, sought asylum in the U.S. consulate here and later left for the United States with a temporary passport, Turkish police sources reported Sunday.

The woman was identified as Glorisa Dincheva. Turkish authorities said she left with her father, Zornuka Dincheva, who defected to the United States 12 years ago and reportedly is a naturalized

Seen as a Model for Reagan Nominee

High Court's Conservative Rehnquist

By Linda Greenhouse New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - Throughout the speculation that preceded President Reagan's selection of Sandra D. O'Connor for the Supreme Court last week, the prediction most often heard was that, regardless of gender, Mr. Reagan was looking for "another Rehnquist."

Despite similarities in origins and education — both Mrs.
O'Connor and Justice Rehnquist
practiced law in Arizona and were classmates at Stanford Law School — it is too early to tell if "another Rehnquist" has been found. But there is little doubt as to what that description means.

William H. Rehnquist is a symbol. People who have trouble naming all nine Supreme Court justices quickly identify him as its doctrinaire rightist anchor, the very model of a Reagan appointment. In many respects, the image is not far off the mark. After nine and a holf reach lastice and a half years, Justice Rehnquist is the court's most predictably conserva-tive member, using his considerable intelligence, energy and verbal facility to shape the law to his vision of the proper relationship between the states and Washington, legislatures and judges, citizens and government.

Predictable Career

In one respect, however, the image is inaccurate. Mr. Reagan said he wants justices who "interpret" rather than "make" law. But as one of the court's creative users some say abusers - of precedent, Justice Rehnquist has done more than his share of "law-making," in the sense of leading the court into new areas of doctrine.

Unlike Mrs. O'Connor, Justice Rehnquist was a known quantity at the moment President Nixon nominated him to the court in 1971. As a private lawyer in Phoenix and as an assistant attorney general in the Nixon Justice Department, Justice Rehnquist often echoed the view that during the 1960s the Court had gone "too far weakening the peace forces as against the criminal forces in this society," as Mr. Nixon put it dur-ing the 1968 presidential cam-

As head of the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel, he appeared 18 times before congressional committees to present the administration's views on such matters as wiretapping and ob-scenity. Little that he has said or done since becoming an associate justice at 47 has surprised observers of his earlier career.

Five years into Justice Rehnquist's tenure, the Harvard Law Review published a 64-page "pre-liminary" appraisal by Prof. David L. Shapiro, which the intervening years have borne out. On the basis of votes in hundreds of cases, the analysis concluded that "three basic propositions" guide Justice Rehnquist's work. When possible: 1) Conflicts between the individual and the government should be resolved against the individual; 2) Conflicts between state and federal authority should be resolved in favor of the states, and 3) Quesrisdiction should be resolved against such exercise.

Last term, he wrote decisions upholding the all-male draft, re-jecting a sex discrimination challenge to a California statutory rape law, and overturning a U.S. court order that had discovered and enforced specific federal rights for the mentally retarded in state insti-

Lurking Principles

Part of Justice Rehnquist's influ-ence derives from his alliance with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who assigns him opinions in important cases, particularly those in which only persuasive advocacy can cement a majority. The two rarely part company, voting the same way this past term, for exam-

ple, in 109 of the 121 cases in which both participated.

Opinions given Justice Rehnquist are produced quickly (his 3)page decision on Iranian assets took one week), with considerable flair and no small number of pungent epigrams. There is not "some

NEWS ANALYSIS

sort of one man, one cell principle lurking in the due process clause," he wrote in Bell vs. Wolfish, overruling a sweeping federal court or-der involving the constitutional rights of prisoners awaiting trial.

But there is substance to his style. He is one of the few members of the court who approaches the docket from a clearly

conceived ideological perspective When most justices seem to consider each opinion in terms of the case at hand. Justice Rehnquist sows the seeds of future opinions in cases that will embody similarissues. This approach gives a tactical advantage to one who would move the court in a particular di-

It is in dissenting publicly from decision not to hear an appeal that Justice Rehnquist is perhaps most revealing. Unrestrained by the need to marshal a majority, he can, as he did several months ago. excoriate his colleagues for allowing death sentence appeals to drag on. He makes little apparent headway with such essays, but seems to his own bully pulpit.

Departure of U.S. Envoy Hailed by Afrikaans Press

By Joseph Lelyveld New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG - The Afrikaans-language press of the gov-erning National Party is portraying the imminent replacement of the U.S. ambassador as a step by the Reagan administration to promote closer ties with South Africa.

Ambassador William B. Edmondson, a career diplomat, confirmed earlier this month that he would be ending his assignment in Pretoria before the end of July after a three-year tour of duty. It had long been known in diplomatic circles that the Reagan administration planned to appoint a new am-bassador and Mr. Edmondson's departure at about this time had been expected.

However, an element of controversy was injected last month into what seemed to be a routine reassignment when Die Burger, an Afrikaans newspaper in Cape Town, declared in an editorial that the Reagan administration regarded Mr. Edmondson as an obstacle to the improvement of its relations with South Africa. The editorial appeared a few days after a State Department mission headed by Deputy Secretary William P. Clark visited South Africa for negotiations on the tangled issue of South-West Africa (Namibia).

Lack of Confidence

The newspaper did not cite any source for its assertion about the Reagan administration's view of the ambassador, but the editorial conveyed the impression that Mr. Clark or members of his mission had expressed a lack of confidence in Mr. Edmondson in talks with Prime Minister P.W. Botha or the foreign minister, R.F. Botha. Die Burger, which is especially close to the prime minister, commented that Mr. Edmondson's continued tenure in South Africa "can serve Initially, there was speculation

among Western diplomats that the editorial might have the effect of prolonging the ambassador's stay. The assumption was that Washington would want to demonstrate that it was not responding to South African pressure in making what would otherwise have been regarded as a routine move. 'Vahuable Ally'

But as soon as Mr. Edmondson's departure plans were confirmed, official sources here were quoted in the Afrikaans press as viewing the change as a harbinger of closer relations. Die Beeld, a National Party daily in Johannesburg, said it was told that the ambassador "was without doubt recalled because he is a spoke in the wheel of better relations between America and South Africa." "Because the Reagan adminis-

tration views South Africa as a potentially valuable ally against Soviet expansionism in Africa." Die Beeld's report continued, "some-one else is expected to fit the new setup better than Mr. Edmond-

The editorial comments appeared to reflect a hope in official circles that the new ambassador will be a political appointee rather than a career diplomat. Various names have been men-

tioned in the press here as possibil-ities, including Edmund S. Munger of the California Institute of Technology, who has written that Americans do not sufficiently appreciate the capacity of the Africaners to promote peaceful change here; Weston Adams, described as conservative lawyer from South Carolina who contributed to the Reagan campaign; Herman Nick-el, a senior editor of Fortune magazine; Robert Cleeves, a conserva-tive lawyer from California; and Peter Duignan of the Hoover Institute, who has written of South Africa's strategic value to the West.

India Rules Out Atom Inspection The Associated Press

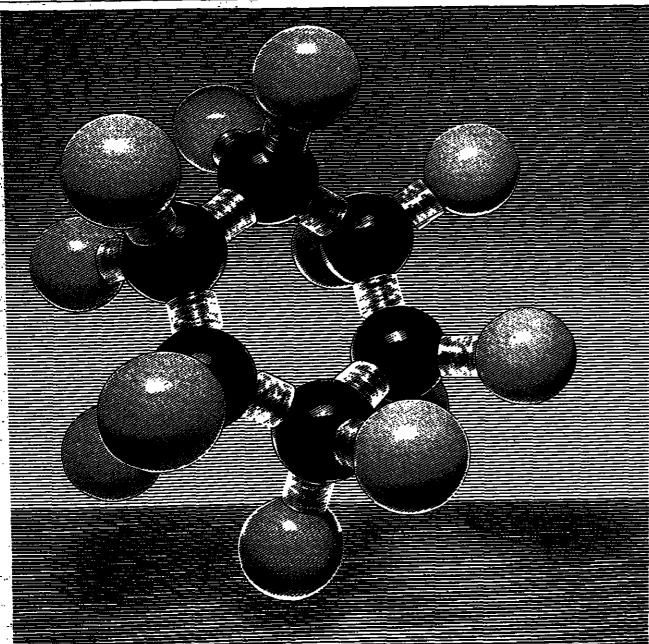
NEW DELHI — India will not allow international inspection of its fifth nuclear power plant, to be built in Gujarat state in western India, the government has an-

"The fuel, heavy water and technology for the proposed project would not be dependent on any outside agencies and the reactors would be outside safeguard restrictions," an official statement said on Saturday. Of the existing four. only the nuclear plant at Tarapur is open to international inspection.

Meanwhile, a government spokesman announced that the proposed July 13-14 visit of a U.S. team to discuss nuclear issues between the two countries has been "postponed at the request of the United States." The United States uranium to the Tarapur plant.



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Issues and Answers: U.S. Policy-Makers Preview the Ottawa Summit

On July 20, President Reagan will do what many other Americans have been doing to take advantage of the dollar's value against other currencies — he will go abroad. But instead of resting, he is likely to be listening to com-plaints from leaders of the six other non-Communist industrial powers about what his administration's tight monetary policy and its consequent high interest rates are doing to their economies. France's new Socialist president, Francois Mitterrand, told a European Economic Community meeting in Luxembourg that their priority should be fighting "the scourge of unemployment" rather than inflation.

In preparation for the summit of Western leaders in Canada, experts known as "sherpas" have been preparing position papers for months. Leonard Silk, economic columnist for The New York Times, discussed the issues likely to be raised in Ottawa with Mr. Reagan's "sherpu," Myer Rashish, the new undersecretary of state for economic affairs, and Richard N. Cooper, who had that role in the Carter administration and is now a professor of economics at Harvard. Excerpts from their discussion follow:

Mr. Silk. This will be President Reagan's first summit. What do you think his first pri-

Mr. Rashish. I think the priority issue is where the economies of these seven principal industrialized countries are and appear to be going.

Mr. Cooper. I agree entirely. The European countries and, in their own quiet way, the Japanese, are very concerned about what they see to be the course of

It's difficult to find a time in the last 20 years when the other industrial countries have been

entirely happy with U.S. economic policy. But at the present, they feel much aggrieved because it complicates their policies by its apparently exclusive focus on monetary magnitudes. The consequence of that, highly variable interest rates, pulls up the value of the dollar, or to put it the other way, pushes down the relative value of their own currencies. That forces them to maintain tighter monetary policys than they believe their domestic requirements call for.

Mr. Silk. Is there anything the president can do to accommodate these objections?

Mr. Rashish. The first observation is that a strong, dynamic, growing, noninflationary U.S. economy makes an important contribution to the economies of the other industrialized countries and to the milieu of international trade and finance in which they all work. So if we can get on a path of growth - noninflationary growth - we expect some of the immediate problems, high interest rates in particular, to be moderated.

Secondly, I don't think it is uniquely our economic policy, and the high and volatile interest rates which have attended it, that have caused the problems for the other industrialized economies, notably France and Ger-

Mr. Salk. Dick, this is not your administration, but if you were advising it, are there things that could be done to meet the concerns of the Europeans?

Mr. Cooper. Monetary policy, now the object of animus for Europeans, is not really determined the administration, but by the Federal Reserve Bank, responsible to the Congress. It's true, though, that some members of the Reagan administration are

As to what advice I would

Statistica	al sketchbook of the big 7
	GIR CHAR TAIN THE STREET STREET
Annual inflation rates	1972 137 48 0.2 124 3.5 00 46 1972 137 47 100 163 38 113 43 1880 180 104 128 212 80 125 55
Annual unemployment rates (in percent)	978 88 83 61 1 22 60 83 1678 51 74 56 60 24 52 83 1980 63 73 83 74 20 78 32
Growth of real Gross National Product (percent change from previous year)	1978 4.50 4.60 5.50 2.80 6.00 4.60 5.50 1979 1.70 2.60 1.20 8.00 5.00 2.30 4.50 1980 2.35 6.25 2.80 2.50 6.50 -1.00 2.40
Balance of payments (in billions of dollars, seasonally adjusted)	1978 1.20 4.40 3.70 14.20 16.50 14.30 5.70 1979 4.90 4.40 1.20 5.70 4.20 0.90 6.30 1980 4.50 4.50 4.50 4.7.75 4.25 13.25 5.50 47.72
Oil imports (in millions of tans)	1978 41.7 12.2 1066 14.2 2827 402.0 140. 1979 19.5 8.2 126.0 98.3 286.0 411.6 145. 1980 2.3** 9.0 168.0 86.1 243.9 321.2 127.

give, my own view is that the allbut-exclusive focus on monetary magnitudes is nonsense and potentially extremely damaging. We simply do not have at hand either the theory or the empirical information, Milton Friedman notwithstanding, that permits us, in good intellectual conscience, to give monetary magni-

tudes that focus. The consequences of this simple-minded are real interest rates which will discourage investment, throttle growth and therefore run counter to the administration's stated objectives.

economy. Mr. Rashish. Any policy carries certain risks in the short term. What's important about

It has other ingredients --- a fiscal component and deregulation, designed to release the in-

the Reagan recorvery program is

that it is a thread-line policy

rather than a stop-and-go policy.

That is to say, it's for the long

term. It aims at certain structur-

al changes in the American

industry.
Mr. Silk. Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian prime minister, was just in Europe lobbying for more aid to the Third World. Robert McNamara, as one of his last acts as head of the World Bank, was very criticial of Congress for not voting funds. How important is the Third World to the

Mr. Rashish. It's unfair to say the administration has a hostile policy toward the Third World or no policy. For security rea-sons and just plain humanitarian reasons, concern for what is called the Third World is one of the four pillars of American for-

eign policy.

The president's budget request for fiscal '82 showed an 18-percent increase in the request for foreign aid. The president has also made a clear commitment to support the multilateral development banks and that includes funding for the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate which lends to the poorest countries. So far, that is proceeding well in the Congress, but it's a little like the perils of Pauline. The train has come down the track several times but the fair maiden has been rescued every time and we hope she will sur-

wive.
Mr. Silk. The Japanese would not regard the United States as a model of liberal trade principles following the auto import quota decision. Was that an exception?

Mr. Rashish. I absolutely regard it as an exception to the major thrust of policy, a very painful one at that. The Reagan administration, in the main line of policies pursued by every administration since the end of World War II, has a very strong commitment to liberal trade. Last week, President Reagan decided not to renew a four-yearold import quota on Korean and

Mr. Silk. Yet the Reagan administration policy is importing more oil and burning more oil.

Mr. Cooper. The Reagan administration is against reducing imports but that it has focused on one way to do it. That is to stimulate supply in the United States, which is landatory but not enough. I find it appalling that the administration has abandoned so many other aspects of energy policy - conservation guidelines, research and development expenditure on almost anything but the breeder reactor, big cutbacks for the syn-

Mr. Rashish. As our dear. friend, the professor of economics knows, prices tend to operate on both sides of the ledger — both on quantity supplied, and quantity demanded. The Reagan policy tends to induce supply, conserve demand and induce substitution and conservation in terms of technological change.

Mr. Silk. On another trade and security issue, the administration seems to be moving against U.S.-Soviet trade, with the exception of the grain sales. Western Europe is increasingly involved in East-West trade. Is that a fit topic for summitry and would the United States press its allies to reduce trade with the Soviet Union?

Mr. Rashish. I don't accept.

your characterization of the Reagan administration policy as aimed at reducing trade with the Soviet Union -- it's just not so. I do accept that it is a fit subject for summitty. So fit that the United States proposed it to be put on the agenda for the Ot-tawa summit, and it was put on the agenda in mid-February at the first meeting of the summit preparers, the sherpas. We started with the proposition that the issue is not simply whether we should increase or reduce trade with the Soviet Union. We recognized that we ought to have

that are parallel to our general foreign policy and that we cannot conduct a rational policy except on an alliance basis. Given
those two premises, we tried to
discriminate among cases.
Mr. Silk. The undersecretary

of the Treasny for money af-fairs, Bergl Sprinkel, has called for a policy that would be even freer floating with less support for currency values. Is that the

administration's position? Mr. Rashish. The larger ques-tion is whether the policy we've had for a relatively short interval for active intervention in foreign exchanges has in fact affected in any substantial degree the bath of exchange rates.

There's a keen perception that regular intervention by the con-tral banks in a handful of comtries is not likely to have much impact on the course of exchange rates. The policy eminicated by Beryl Spunkel, was not 100 percent laissez-faire. It said there were exceptional circuinstances in which intervention would be appropriate, but as a general rule it was meffectual

and unnecessary.
Mr. Sik. Was that a symmetrical policy statement, that we would not intervene when the

dollar was strengthening or when it was falling?

Mr. Rashish. I assume the pol-icy is one for all seasons. I'll give you a good question:

Is this summit going to be different from the last? Do you expect. any concrete results to emerge? Mr. Silk: All right, I ask that: Mr. Rashish. The answer is

that consciously, this summit is going to be different. While the last few summits tended to produce agreement on specific undertakings — this summit will

It's much more valuable to use the limited time available -it's only a day and three quarters --

A draft of the declaration also

offers Vietnam aid to rebuild and

develop, as an inducement to pull

Committee of Nations

conference is expected to set up a

small committee of nations that

would continue to sound out Hanoi on the possibilities of nego-

The turnout for the conference

is a subject of dispute. The South-east Asian countries assert that as

of Friday, 75 nations were to ap-

pear at the conference, an excellent showing, particularly in light of

Secretary-General Kurt Wal-dheim's diffident invitation. He

never directly invited any country,

but merely asked whether a nation

Forty-four countries had not re-

regarded itself as "concerned."

Apart from the declaration, the

held.

out its troops.

tiating a settlement.

Vanuatu Moving Forward in Its Bid for a UN Seat

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. -Vanuatu, a chain of 70-odd South Pacific islands, 150,000 acres of coconut palms and only 120,000 people, has taken its first step toward becoming the 155th member of the United Nations.

The Security Council approved its application last week. The Vanuatu government of Prime Minister Walter Lini, an Anglican priest, hopes that UN membership will heal the deep cultural division caused by 74 years of joint British

Until Vanuatu gained independence last July, Paris and London ruled the archipelago, formerly the New Hebrides. The British-French condominium set up two of every-thing on the islands: school sysforces, courts, guages, currencies and more.

Barak Sope, the secretary of Vanuatu's Foreign Ministry and one of only 20 islanders with a col-nomic aid," Mr. Sope said. Vanualege degree, has been in New York tu is scheduled to take its seat in to shepherd his new nation's applithe General Assembly on Sept. 15,

cation through the Security Council. In an interview, he said: "We've had problems with this condominium legacy. Now nationbuilding is our first, primary aim."

The joint but separate rule, he said, created an "artificial division" among his people. "France and Britain each tried to inculcate their culture, like a religion. This created a problem of communication between people, between those who went to French and those who went to British schools

UN membership, he said, would help unify his people. It would also reduce their sense of isolation the chain lies 1,200 miles (1.920 kilometers) northeast of Brisbane, Australia — and "give us contact with big powers as well as the Third World."

Also, membership will speed up the flow of UN aid to the islands. "Once we become a member, things will move faster, like ecowhen that body approves the Security Council's recommendation for membership.

The islanders do not want steel mills, big airports or heavy indus-try. They have received \$735,400

Marchers Back Nyerere Policies

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania -Thousands of persons marched through the streets here Sunday in the latest public demonstration of commitment to Tanzania's Socialist policies and to denounce interference by the International Monetary Fund in the nation's economy.

Tanzania, which is facing its most difficult economic period. has in recent years become increasingly dependent on foreign aid. It is at loggerheads with the IMF which in return for a substantial loan, is demanding that Tanzania make a series of economic reforms, including a 50 percent devaluation

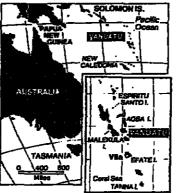
so far this year from the UN Development Program, largely for technical aid to improve and diversify their agriculture. Copra, or dried coconut meat, is the biggest export. Vanuam wants help to re-plant 70-year-old palms, build a palm oil industry, modernize tuna fishing, replant denuded forests and strengthen cattle raising.

Village Life

Mr. Sope, 30, said his government would resist any economic development that disturbed Vanuatu's village life. "We don't want production that takes people away from the villages, that breaks up our social system," he said.

In a Melanesian dialect, Vanuatu means, "Our land that was ours, is now and will be in the future."

The biggest current aid givers are the former rulers, and the French pose a problem, Mr. Sope said that about \$5 million of the \$8 million France now gives, a big amount in an economy of about \$200 million, is tied to French schools. He fears that Paris may take away this sum if Vanuatu



goes forward, as it will, with a single school system, even one teachng both French and English.

Shortly before Vanuatu became independent, an attempt was made to split off one island, Espiritu Santo, as an independent tax haven for rightist Americans and French planters. But with the help of troops from Papua New Guinea, the revolt was put down and its leader, Jimmy Stevens, is in jail.

Tourism is Vanuatu's third big-gest earner of foreign exchange, after copra and fish. But Mr. Sope said his government would not ermit tourism to expand. "When you do tourism, you

build infrastructure for outsiders," Mr. Sope said, "You get social problems. Our people think all white men are rich. Things like prostitution develop. We don't want to be a nation of busboys and

By Michael Getler

Washington Post Service

NASSAU, Bahamas — The for-eign ministers of Canada, Mexico,

the United States and Venezuela

have agreed to begin immediate

consultations with governments throughout Central America and

the Caribbean as the first step in a

plan to cope with the severe eco-nomic problems that underlie

spreading social and political turbulence in that region.

William E. Brock, the special
U.S. trade representative who was

part of the U.S. delegation here, told reporters Saturday that the

consultations would probably start

Talks also were to be held with

other prosperous countries outside

the region and with international

financial institutions to draw them into an even broader coordinated

A joint communiqué issued at

the close of a five-hour meeting and luncheon said that, although

many countries inside and out of the region are providing economic belp, the four big donors agreed that "more comprehensive efforts" are needed based on "a consulta-

tive process" in which both donors

and recipients come to a realistic

understanding of what is needed

To ease fears that the new initia-

tive might be used as a cloak for

military aid or as a U.S. effort to isolate Cuba or other leftist gov-

ernments such as Nicaragua and

Grenada, the communiqué also

said the ministers "concluded that there are significant advantages to

an economic and social develop-

ment approach without military

considerations or political precon-

Furthermore, it said that "donor

countries must be free to choose

the countries with which they co-

operate and the ways they can best

This is significant as a way

around foreign policy differences

between the United States and

Mexico, in particular, since Mexi-

co maintains good relations with

ditions."

be of help."

and what is financially possible.

conomic assistance effort.

within a month.

UN Cambodia Conference Begins Today; Aim Is to Oust Vietnam-Backed Regime their arms before elections are

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Led by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., the United States was to meet at the United Nations on Monday with China and 73 other nations in an effort to force the removal of the Vietnamese-installed regime in Cambodia.

The conference was called last year by the General Assembly to negotiate a withdrawal of Vietnam's troops and a process for holding free elections supervised by the United Nations. But there will not be any negotiations because Vietnam and its ally, the Soviet Union, are boycotting the meeting.

As a result, a skeptical Asian ence that claps with one hand."

Chief Sponsors

The chief spousors of the conference, the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, have rejected that view. The organization which consists of Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, be-lieves that the gathering will have

useful political and public rela-tions effects. One Southeast Asian envoy said that Hanoi's failure to attend would "demonstrate that Vietnam

U.S., 3 Other Nations Seek to Develop

Economic Plan With Caribbean Region

and provides aid to Cuba and

Reagan administration has

other leftist governments in the re-gion. The Mexicans believe that

made too much of the Cuban and

U.S. Secretary of State Alexan-

der M. Haig Jr. was asked if Cuba could receive aid under the new in-

itiative. Mr. Haig, who headed the U.S. delegation here, did not an-swer directly. Rather, he explained

that while there is no automatic ex-

clusion of any country from aid,

there is also no automatic obliga-

tion of a donor to include a certain

Each country would make a de-

cision on its own, Mr. Haig said, an arrangement that allows the

United States and Mexico to con-

tinue their separate approaches to Cuba while hopefully coordinating

Mr. Haig and the other minis-

still in the exploratory stage, was only an agreement in principle at lie much of the political unrest.

ters emphasized that the plan was

other efforts.

Soviet threat to the area.

intervened in Cambodia not because of threats to its security but in order to impose its hegemony over a neighbor." The diplomat said the meeting would turn world: attention once again to the unsettled Cambodia problem and "take it off the back burner to put it on the front burner."

U.S. officials support this view and argue that the meeting will also underline a continuing UN concern with the troubled country.

Interest on Haig

Much interest will be directed toward Mr. Haig, who on Monday will be making his first appearance at the United Nations.

The deposed Cambodian regime f Pol Pot and its chief supplier of arms. China, oppose extending an invitation to Heng. Samrin who, backed by Vietnamese guns, re-placed Pol Pot in 1979. More important. China and the Pol Pot forces oppose two points in a dec-laration that the conference is ex-

pected to adopt. Among other things, the declaration will call for disarming all

this point, and that no specific

projects could be detailed until dis-

cussions with potential recipients

Despite the absence of hard new

monetary commitments and con-

siderable skepticism among many critics, Canadian External Affairs

Minister Mark MacGuigan said

that he had no trouble endorsing what has been done thus far as a positive step forward." Mr. Haig

also cautioned against too much cynicism, saying that the fact of the meeting — the first of its kind at a "high political level" — was in itself a good sign.

Although development plans for the Caribbean bases may have been tried before without much success.

tried before without much success,

the start on this one represents at least a preliminary political victory for the Reagan administration,

The new administration wants

which called for the meeting.

are completed.

Cambodian factions and for setting up an interim government while the United Nations supervises elections. However, the Pol Pot forces, with China's support, want to enter Phnom Penh with

The Southeast Asian group is especially cheered by the appearance of such important nations professing nonslignment as Yugoslavia, Senegal and Nigeria. The fact that 16 foreign ministers are attending is also regarded as a sign of

But the Soviet side notes that the total falls short of the 97 that voted to hold the conference last winter. Moreover, six of the countries are coming as observers. Among the 25 declining is India. as well as nations that invertibly vote with Moscow.

China Comme

PEKING (NYT) - China has asserted that Vietnam's refusal to attend the UN conference on Cambodia supported the view that Hanoi's 200,000 troops there must be driven out by force. "Stability can be attained only by fighting for it," a commentary commentary distributed Saturday by the Chi-ness news agency said.

India Is Said to Kill 5 Pakistani Soldiers

Renters

NEW DELHI — Indian troops cilled five Pakistani soldiers during an exchange of fire across the border in northwest India, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Sunday.

The agency and the exchange

took place Saturday after Pakista-ni soldiers fired without provocation. It also quoted unidentified military analysis as saying that Pakistan had deployed 350,000 troops along its border with India-

Greece Avoids Yugoslav-Albanian Rift

to show that it understands that

economic and social factors under-

New York Times Service ATHENS - The Greek government is rebuffing attempts by neighboring Yugoslavia and Albania to embroil it in their dispute over the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia's autonomous province of

The Greeks, refusing to take sides, are warning the two Communist-ruled countries that their dispute could open the way to Soviet intervention in the area

"Greece doesn't want involve-ment in this dispute," Foreign Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said. "We don't want Albania and Yugoslavia to get us involved in their differences and neither do we want third parties to interfere in the area."

Premier George Rallis said recently that Greece was "against any attempt to disturb the status quo in the aren.' The statement was seen as sup-

porting Yugoslavia's contention that Albania was fomenting trouble in Kosovo, the scene of wide nationalist disorders a few months ago. But the deeper Greek lear is that any extension of the dispute would swaken passions among the many minorities in Yugoslavia.

-The Greeks do not hide their trying to draw them into the dispute by depicting Albania as a common threat with expansionist ambitions. But the isolationist rulers of Albania, while trying to allay Greek suspicions, made marters worse through a blunder that turned Greek public sentiment

against them. The controversy began in May when Yugoslavia made public an.
Albanian-origin map indicating that Tirana had claims to 3 "Greater Albania," involving territories running deep into Yuguslavia and Greece.

4,

-Greek intelligence determine that the map was produced in 1971 by exiled Albanians in the West Albania hastened to accuse Yugoslavia of seeking to undermine Greek-Albanian relations. A document by its embassy in Athens gave assurances that Albania had no territorial claims on Greece. awareness that Yugoslavia is But the embassy also said that the healthy sections of Greek public

opinion know that the so-called

Northern Epirus issue is long dead

and has no future.

The statement provoked an outery from nationalist groups in Greece, who say that parts of southern Albania are Greek, with a Greek ethnic minority of 300,000 reportedly suffering atrocarles and discrimination. They call the area Northern Epirus

These organizations accused Times of holding 20,000 ethnic Creeks in prisons or concentration

SENIOR EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspari in Paris.

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POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
INTERNAL AUDITORS	#\$\$22,075 er 26,578 tar free.	Food & Agriculture Brg. of Builted Matiens.	Route	Membership of internally recognized accty- inst. or Meiv. deg. in tex. admin.; 3-5 yrs. progress, exp. ambting, Eng., Fr. or Span.	Ref. YA 175-AUD-BIT, FAO. Contral Recruitment, Via dalla Terme di Caracalla, 80100 Rama.	IRT. 2-7-81
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL	-	Capital Int'l S.A. & Capital Research Co. S.A.	Secess (Swiss or permit).	Exp. in min. now of tellerating Steller int'l particule magit; investment research; research &/or particula magit; Eng. + Fr., Gov. or Jap.	Ref. 85325, B.A. Pelicket, MSL, Signatstrasse 9, 8888 Zurich, Tal.: 91/47 56 36.	LET. 4-7-81
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Ghana Strife Rooted In Old Tribal Enmity

By Patti Waldmeir

WULENSI Ghans - A bar-WULLING, Unana — A Darroom brawl was the spark for the
explosion of rribal fighting in
northeastern Ghana last month in
which hundreds of people died and
an estimated 20,000 were made

Witnesses in this village 175 miles (280 kilometers) north of Accra said that warriors of the Kon-komba tribe stormed in just after dawn on June 21, killing more than 500 members of the rival umba tribe with guns, arrows and cutlasses, and burning down

Sanitation workers said they had buried 520 bodies of men, women-and children. Police and troops who moved in to put down the fighting said that a further 200 to 300 people might have died in neighboring villages.

In Accra, four members of Par-liament who visited the area told the house that 1,500 people may have been killed and several hun-dred may have been injured. The legislators said they had counted 27 villages destroyed

Their report said that Konkomhas from across the border in Togo may have participated in the fighting, and it urged surveillance of the frontier. It also called for an increase in military and police presence in the area.

The Namumba are refusing to work their farms or travel without army protection. This situation could lead to farmine next year because the planting of yams, the staple root crop of Ghana, has been disrupted.

The government has declared the region a disaster area, set up a national committee to coordinate relief work and banned the carrying of arms, the Ghana news agency said. President Hilla Limann scheduled a visit to the area to try

to restore calm. The trouble started in late April, according to the agency, with a brawl in a beer bar between two men, a Namumba and a Konkosnba, in the Nanumba district capital, Bimbila. Some reports said the

French Confirm Case Of Legion's Disease The Associated Press

PARIS - French medical authorities say they have identified one confirmed and at least threesuspected cases of the pulmonary infection known as Legionnaires

The medical authorities said Saturday that the afflicted patient was being treated at Bichat Hospital in northern Paris. No details on the patient's identity or condition were given. The disease first came to medical attention in 1976 when it caused the deaths of 29 persons who had attended an American Legion meeting in Philadelphia.

fight, which involved the son of the local Nanumba chief, was over a

The fight brought a simmering intratribal rivalry to a boil. In recent years, educated Konkomba have claimed that the rights of have claimed that the rights of their seminomadic tribe are infr-inged by the Nanumba, who claim a right to appoint chiefs to Konkomba villages and to extract trib-ute in the form of unpaid labor

Grievance Over Traditions The Nanumba allege that their

customs and traditions have been violated by Konkomba who have settled in their areas. The fighting that began in Bim-

bila spread rapidly through the area, culminating in the Wulensi More than two weeks after the

attack on Wulensi, the stench of death still hung over the village. Heavy rains had undone the work of the gravediggers. The head and shoulders of a decomposing body protruded from a shallow grave in the main street

The village was almost deserted, the Nanumba who had survived the attack having fled into the bush. A few refugees had returned under military escort to salvage what they could from the ruins of their huts while some Konkomba women searched for anything of value left by the fleeing villagers.

At the tiny police station a chicken picked its way among the blood-soaked clothing of the 100 or so people who died after seeking refuge within its walls. Witnesses said that the Konkomba agreed to respect the sanctuary of the police station until one of those who had fled there opened fire on them.

Police who were there at the

time said that there had been only 10 officers in Wulensi when it was

No Amenantion

They said that transport and communications problems, serious throughout Ghana, had made it difficult to control the fighting. Army reinforcements requested the evening before the attack had taken 36 hours to arrive from Tamale, 100 miles away, they said, while paramilitary police who drove up in an armored car at the height of the fighting had no ammunition.

The army did protect Bimbila from attack by surrounding tribes-

Although no fighting has been eported since June 23 and the tribes are observing a truce monitored by the army, civil servants who fled Bimbila have not re-

The town's streets teem with refugees, and food is running criticalby their absence. One doctor using a Health Ministry van arrived 10 days after the fighting stopped.

Officials in California Fear Use of Pesticide

The Associated Press

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Some officials in an area stricken by Mediterranean fruit flies have urged residents to leave, as officials prepared to battle the bugs with aerial spraying of a controversial

Barring the issuance of a court injunction sought by officials in Northern California, helicopters are to begin aerial spraying of malathion early Tuesday. The spraying program was ordered by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. after the U.S. Department of Agriculture threatened a quarantine on California produce.

The 97-square-mile area of the infestation will be sprayed with malathion at least six times, with the applications coming seven to 10 days apart, officials said.

The first application is expected to take a week and the rest two to three days each, officials said. The first "target area" is a 15square mile section near Stanford University. However, U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block warned that

spraying might not be enough to halt the pests, and said he still might have to impose a quarantine on 200 fruits and vegetables grown in California. That could mean short supplies and high prices nationwide. The crops were valued at \$4.1 billion last year. State agriculture officials, while insisting that the chemical procedure belief them. posed no health threat, urged residents to stay inside, cover their cars and bring children's toys inside during the 2 a.m. to 6 a.m.

Some local officials urged residents to flee rather than face the

possible danger of malathion.
"I don't know where I'll go but I intend to leave," said Zoe Lofgren, the Santa Clara County supervisor. A Sunnyvale city councilman, Larry Stone, predicted that "an exodus will create incredible security problems; the area will be open to every residential burglar if people leave, and many will."

Meanwhile, tens of thousands of residents in a 620-square mile area around Mountain View already under quarantine worked to strip the trees in their yards as pesticides were sprayed from the ground. Those who have not stripped their trees by Monday will be subect to citations carrying possible six-month jail terms and



A woman carrying a baby joined other protesters outside the state Capitol in Sacramento to express opposition to plans to spray trees in their neighborhoods with a pesticide.

U.S. Withheld Report on Benefits of Legal Abortion

By Victor Cohn hington Post Service

WASHINGTON - Legalized abortions have reduced abortionrelated disease and death among American women and have reduced the incidence of teen-age marriages and out-of-wedlock births significantly, according to a never-delivered statement from a federal Center for Disease Control

The 11-page statement, prepared by Dr. Willard Cates Jr., chief of abortion surveillance at the center in Atlanta, was to have been given as testimony May 20 before a Sen-

ate Judiciary subcommittee. But his superiors, including Richard S. Schweiker, the Health and Human Services secretary, de-

Alcohol Poison Toll Rises to 325 in India

NEW DELHI — The death toll in one of the world's worst illicit liquor poisoning disasters has risen to 325 with the deaths of two more persons in India's southern state of Karnataka.

The Press Trust of India said Saturday that one person died in low. Relief workers are notable the state capital of Bangalore and another in the town of Mysore. Scores of people are still being treated in hospitals.

cided to replace Dr. Cates at the hearing with another center official, Dr. Carl W. Tyler, who pre-pied by women suffering complication is that mothers and beginning of the pied by women suffering complication. hearing with another center offi-cial, Dr. Carl W. Tyler, who presented a three-page report omitting most of the favorable effects of legalized abortion described by Dr. Cates.

Mr. Schweiker is an opponent of abortion and a longtime advocate of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the procedure, as are his wo top health officials, Dr. Edward Brandt, the assistant secretary, and Dr. C. Everett Koop, the deputy assistant secretary. Dr. Koop also is Mr. Schweiker's choice for surgeon general, a position that would put him in charge programs administered by the

Decline in Illness

Dr. Cates' statement would have been given to the subcommittee, which, in an anti-abortion vote Thursday, said human life starts at conception. In the statement, Dr. Cates said that legal abortions have produced a dramatic decline in abortion-related illnesses and have created new means of "convenient, low-cost delivery of outpatient health services" to women. He also quoted data showing:

 In 1965, when abortions were illegal everywhere in the United States, there were 235 abortion-related deaths nationally, 20 percent of all pregnancy-related deaths, and "it was not unusual for half of

tions" of illegal abortions. In 1976, three years after the Supreme Court decision legalizing abortion, there were two abortion-related deaths.

 Advances in surgical methods have made abortion safer than childbirth. "The risk of dying from induced abortion during the first 15 weeks [of pregnancy] is one-seventh the risk of dying from preg-nancy and childbirth."

• Legal abortion has helped produce significant declines in teen-agers' "high-risk marriages" that often produce unwanted children and has been associated with a decline in out-of-wedlock births in some states. The highest teenage child-bearing rates occur in states with the lowest abortion rates, the statement said.

 The availability of amniocentesis - examination of the fetus during pregnancy - and abortion if the fetus is deformed apparently has led to 10 percent more childbearing, rather than less child-

U.K. Consulate Bombed The Associated Press

TRIESTE, Italy — An incendiary bomb exploded on the roof of the British consulate in Trieste on Saturday, police said. There were no injuries and only minor dam-

pregnant because of these proce-

Favorable Impact Seen

Dr. Cates' statement concluded that legal abortions have had an important and largely favorable public health impact and that making abortions illegal would result in "a predictable increase in illness and disease of American

The decision to replace Dr. Cates with Dr. Tyler was made in the office of the secretary," some Health and Human Services sources said late last week.

Dr. William Foege, the center director, acknowledged that he talked to "quite a few people," including the secretary and people in his office, "and he either approved or concurred." But Dr. Foege said that the change in officials "was my recommendation and not something someone else asked me

Some sources said that top cen-ter officials feared that Dr. Cates' testimony before anti-abortion senators might have an adverse effect on the Center for Disease Control or its data-gathering, but Dr. Foege maintained that the rec-ommendation had nothing to do with any such fears or with any

Brain Chemical The test indirectly measures a brain chemical called serontonin,

one of numerous "chemical messengers" that transmit impulses from one nerve cell to the next. Although serontonin itself is fleeting, it leaves behind a sort of finger print or marker — its metabolite or end product a chemical called 5-HIAA. It is this 5-HIAA that can be detected in cerebrospinal fluid taken by humbar puncture (a spinal tap) a few inches below the end of the spinal cord.

The chemical does not fluctuate from day to day, according to

Cuba Captures **Alleged Plotters**

HAVANA - Cuban security forces have captured five Cuban exiles involved in a plot to assassinate President Fidel Castro, according to the official Communist Party daily Granma.

The paper said in its Saturday editions that the five left the United States in a launch, crossed the Straits of Florida and landed in Matanzas province, to the east of Havana, on July 5. It did not say when the men were captured.

Granma said that Cuban security forces seized weapons, explosives and propaganda material brought to Cuba by the men, who were expected to join with others in an attempt to kill Mr. Castro on July 26, when he is scheduled to a stable measure of personality traits, which are probably largely inherited. The chemical is generally present in lower levels in men

Brain Chemical Level

Tied to Suicide Risk

By Lois Timpick

Los Angeles Times Service LOS ANGELES — Can the like-

lihood of a person's committing

suicide be predicted — and pre-

tional Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda, Md., and the Karo-

They believe they have found a "suicide factor" in human spinal fluid that can be measured by a

simple laboratory test.
Often patients who have been

severely depressed or who have

made an unsuccessful suicide at-tempt are misjudged "not suicidal"

and sent home, only to take their

truly suicidal from the depressed

or otherwise disturbed patient, the researchers say. It can help doctors

decide which patients need longer

hospital stays, with more intensive

treatment, as well as which pa-tients should receive new drugs

that appear to alter levels of this

suicide factor, a well-known brain

And it is shedding light on why men kill themselves more often

than women and why not all sui-

cidal people are depressed and not

all severely depressed persons are

The new test can separate the

lives within months.

linska Institute in Stockholm.

Yes, say researchers at the Na-

vented?

than in women.

The relationship between low 5 HIAA and a high suicide risk is the most powerful association I'm aware of between a biological marker and a behavior." said Dr Frederick K. Goodwin, chief of the National Institute of Mental

Health's clinical psychobiology branch of research. Dr. Goodwin and Dr. Gerald L Brown of the NIMH and Dr. Mar-ie Asberg of the Karolinska Institute - together and separately have conducted studies during the last five years that clearly establish

Swedish Studies

The NIMH team had been intrigued by an earlier study in which they found a connection between impulsive, aggressive behav-ior in a group of Navy enlisted men and levels of certain brain chemicals. Aggression and low 5-HIAA (and thus low serontonin) seemed to go hand in hand in these men. But the researchers also noticed, almost accidentally, that 82 percent of the men in the low 5-HIAA group had attempted suicide - nine times the number who did so in the group with high lev-

Meanwhile in Sweden, Dr. Asberg, who had first reported the association between low serontonin and suicide demonstrated not only that serontonin's end product, 5-HIAA, was lower in those who attempted suicide than in others, but was especially likely to be low in those who chose violent methods and also in those who were were successful in suicide.

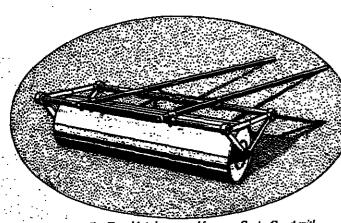
Men tend to choose more violent and effective means of suicide. such as shooting, hanging or drowning, while women resort to pills or mild wrist-slashing and are more likely to be unsuccessful.

The strongest and most recen evidence comes from Swedish studies that followed up a group of suicide attempters. Dr. Goodwin said. The NIMH is cooperating in the studies. After a year, only 2 percent of

the patients admitted to a hospital intensive care ward after a suicide attempt had succeeded in killing themselves. But 22 percent of another group of patients, who had been seen in a psychiatric unit and found to have low 5-HIAA, had killed themselves.

Dr. Goodwin said that clinical trials are under way with a new anti-depressant drug called zimelidine that slows the normal destruction of serontonin in the nerve cell. Other approaches center on substances that increase the production of serontonin. Depressed patients with low 5-HIAA often fail to improve on conventional antidepressants.

Everyone at Wimbledon now uses a Rolex



The party roller. Too wide to be removed from any Centre Court exit!

It is rumoured that The Championships of The All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club were started in order to raise funds for the repair of the Club's pony roller. The roller at that time was used to maintain the croquet lawns.

What is certainly true is that, on Monday, 9th July, 1877, the 22 entrants assembled at the Wimbledon courts in Worple Road for the Men's Singles Championship (the only event).

From such inauspicious beginnings developed the most prestigious tennis championships in the world. The championship every player dreams of winning; then dreams of winning again.

In those far-off days of the early 1870s much was done to popularise the new game by a Major Wingfield who offered for sale a

boxed version of the game. It was marketed under the unlikely name of "Sphairistike."

At various country houses up and down Britain, croquet rapidly went "out" and lawn tennis or "sticky", as it was

nicknamed, was "in."

Thus, those first Wimbledon Championships were a natural reaction to a fast-growing game that was virtually unheard of ten years before.

Yet that first pioneer committee did far, far more than simply set up a tennis tournament.

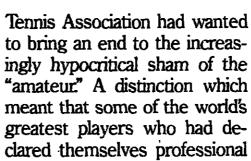
For the first time, the size and shape of the court; the position of the service lines together with the height of the net were set down in writing. Except for minor adjustments over the next three years, these dimensions remain the same today

But many would say Helen Wills (Moody).

Eight times ladies' singles champion in the '20s and '30s. greatest achievement was the new scoring system. (Previously the racquets method of scoring was used.)

This system brought periods of heightened tension and points of high drama to

> In modern times, The All England Club did much to bring about open tennis in the late sixties.

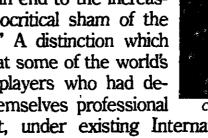


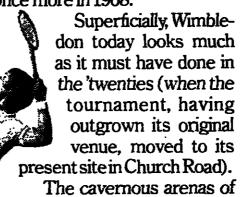
Changing times at Wimbledon. could not, under existing International Lawn Tennis Federation rules, compete at Wimbledon. Finally, the I.L.T.F. yielded to British pressure and Wimbledon became truly open once more in 1968.



the game. And no-one has ever improved on it.

> For some time both The All England Club committee and the Lawn





Courts. The perfectly manicured grass. The strawberries and cream. Yet while Wimbledon has always been very conscious of its traditions, it has always

Centre and Number One

The Australian master, Root Lance reacted quickly and progressively to the ever-evolving needs of the game, the players and spectators.

And times have changed at Wimbledon. The Rolex Watch Company of Geneva have been asked to replace and update the entire Wimbledon timekeeping system. Throughout the grounds, 22 clocks have been replaced. On court, digital clocks inform



by radio signals transmitted from Geneva.

But not only spectators rely on Rolex for perfect timing. Many of the world's top players choose a Rolex Oyster as their personal timepiece.

spectators of both the time and

the duration of the match. The

entire system is controlled to

an extreme degree of accuracy

Its tough, rugged construction (it takes 162 separate operations to carve an Oyster case from a single block of metal) provides more than adequate protection for its pre-



cision movement against the power and controlled violence of the modern game.

One thing about Wimbledon, however, will never change. The winner on the day will be the player with the determination, strength, and ROLEX immaculate timing.



The Rolex Daternst Chromometer. In 1864-gold, steel and gold combination or stainless steel, with matching bracelet

Page 6 Monday, July 13, 1981

Atlantic Common Sense

policy can be heard even inside the Reagan administration. The president's own officials complain that they cannot drive the anti-Communist bus if friendly passengers aren't told its destination.

Not just the fainthearted, in other words, want a plan for arms negotiations and a concept of coexistence. But Reagan still resists. "Basically." he said the other day, "good foreign policy is the use of good common sense in dealing with friends and potential adversaries. We know where we're going and think it might be counterproductive to make a speech about it."

Translation: I don't need speeches to prove I understand diplomacy. I'm building up America's economy and military, and shopping for partners all around the Soviet Union. Let the Russians sweat. When we finally begin discussing arms control and trade, I'll know what I want and be in a stronger position to get it.

Yet the very next day a senior State Department official offered the obvious demurral: We know where we're going, but the allies do not, or at least cannot persuade their people that we do. So "we have a problem of some proportions" and need to be "more articulate" in explaining our course toward the Soviet Union.

Translation: Europeans are frightened by a president whose words and preoccupation with weapons point only toward East-West confrontations. They, too, have priorities, which make them resist pressure for military buildups and nuclear weapons from an America that seems uninterested in arms control. If the United States doesn't demonstrate some purpose and finesse, they will set off on their own paths to Moscow.

If Secretary Haig will not be allowed to define America's direction, the more imperative that Reagan take on the task.

Keeping the Kremlin guessing about

Now the despairing cry for a U.S. Soviet American intentions is dangerous. It enlarges the risk that the Soviet leaders will miscalculate the odds on SALT as they design new weapons, or misread Western reactions to their conduct in Poland. And if they guess wrong about U.S. motives, the United States in turn will surely misread theirs. In nuclear chess, all the pieces had best be visible.

Sweating the Russians might be fun if it didn't make the rest of the world perspire, too. The West Europeans have shouted for months that politically they cannot accept new nuclear weapons if their people can see no end to the arms race. The less developed nations cannot forever resist the spread of nuclear weapons if the nuclear powers make no progress in reducing their own arsenals.

Moreover, other nations have higher priorities than containing Soviet power. They will work with America only to the extent that it works with them. Anti-Soviet coalitions in the Middle East will not survive a deadlock in Arab-Israeli diplomacy. Arms sales to Pakistan and China will achieve little if they create new openings for Moscow in India. The idea that Communism is a greater threat than racism or feudalism is not self-evident to Africans or Central Americans.

No amount of military or economic power will impress allies, or adversaries, unless they believe that it will be used to address their insecurities as well as America's. The Russians need to know the price of future trade with the West and the kind of arms control Reagan envisions. The allies need to know his plan for preserving a stable Europe. The poor nations need to know what America offers that Moscow doesn't.

To boast of common sense is not to define a common purpose. Mistrust of the Soviet Union creates no basis even for an adversary relationship. Reagan does need more than a speech. He needs a sturdy web of policy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Washington Nonsense

It may be the most preposterous news of the century: "A Senate subcommittee Thursday decided, by a 3-to-2 party-line vote, that human life begins at conception ... " Well, we thought, thank God the five of them finally made up their minds. What greater authorities could one ask for on this matter, after all, than the members of the subcommittee on the separation of powers of the U.S. Senate? And what more appropriate way to decide such an issue than by an up-or-down vote of five politicians? As the fellow said, only in America.

It did occur to us that there is a certain contradiction in the position of those who have been advocating such a finding by the U.S. Congress. For in those few hours of the day when they are not seeking to guarantee that the human fetus will enjoy all the legal rights of a human being, they are seeking to guarantee that human beings will enjoy as few rights as possible. This lobby is not exactly what you would call a great civil, human or legal rights crowd. They may be terrific on getting you born, but once you're born it seems as though the first thing they want to do is unplug your television and lift your passport.

The legislative vehicle of this theological finding is something that has been nicknamed the human life bill. It is the handiwork of Sen. John East of North Carolina, who was sent by the Lord (we decided this by a 4-to-3 vote) to make Sen. Jesse Helms look liberal. His bill is intended to circumvent the Supreme Court's 1973 finding that a variety of anti-abortion laws then existing were not constitutional. It is terrible legislation, and even some of those who favor a constitutional amendment banning abortion think so. What is good about it is that it serves as an illustration of how absolutely out of line how far beyond their competence, expertise and authority - America's secular politicians are getting in their efforts to make law on this question.

That brings us to what may have been the second silliest argument of the week: that concerning the abortion credentials (we can think of no other way to put it) of Sandra Day O'Connor to serve on the Supreme Court. Consistency does not seem to be an excessive burden on those fighting her on these grounds. First it is argued that what is wanted in a Supreme Court justice is, above all, a penchant for merely interpreting and applying the law, as distinct from making it; in the next breath it is earnestly argued that Mrs. O'Connor should be made to commit herself to a policy position on abortion. This last, of course, has everything to do with making law and much less to do with application or interpretation of the fest of that modest mandate that goes by the name of strict constructionism.

We cannot say that the anti-anti-abortion forces, commenting on this, have been a lot more helpful. The whole argument is askew, about the wrong thing - too much on political result, not enough on how and why that result was reached. It avails little insight into the woman's qualifications, thinking or prospective temper as a jurist. Her so-called 'pro-abortion" choices in the past may well have represented a very conservative reading of the law and of the permissible reach of politicians. Tell us whether that's liberal or conservative, pro- or anti-abortion, good or

bad for human life. We think Mr. Reagan has probably got himself a conservative jurist. Maybe it's time for some redefinitions. Will someone please explain how this currently noisy, politically weird and truly far-out group of people pressing for ever more involvement by an allpowerful state in American citizens' private lives and private choices got to be called "conservative" in the first place?

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Social Policy and the Riots

Faults in policing are not the root cause of violence, though they may sometimes be the trigger. Britain's inner cities are now slipping into the crisis America suffered in the sixties. We have been expecting it for years, and now it has come. It may be weaker, more spasmodic, different, but it is not to be neglected. Specifically, it is not a time for central government to be starving inner cities of funds in favor of the shire counties.

- From The Observer (London).

Faced with the worst social crisis this country has suffered since World War II, the

government does not know what to do. This is not surprising. Just as there is no simple diagnosis of the causes of the riots, sub-riots, lootings and destruction that have swept several cities, there are no simple solutions. The government feels it must do something. The danger is that, in the urge for decisive action of any kind, it will do the wrong thing.

It would be a good thing if Mrs. Thatcher could demonstrate a little compassionate social insight. The great risk to farsighted statesmanship is posed by doing to Liverpool, Manchester and Brixton what was done for a generation to Northern Ireland: pretending that it is only "their" problem out

there, not ours, all of ours, here and now. - From The Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago July 13, 1906

CARLSBAD, Germany - Prince Alexis Orloff, who arrived here a few days ago to take the cure, received a telegram from Russia last night informing him that the famous Orloff stud of horses has been completely burnt and destroyed and his estate ruined by the peasants. In St. Petersburg the forthcoming visit of the British fleet is calling forth some opposition on the part of a section of the press, which affects to see in the event an attempt to give moral support to the government in its fight with the Duma. The more intelligent class of Russians, however, welcome the signs of an era of better feeling between England and their own country.

Fifty Years Ago July 13, 1931

PARIS - With the specter of bankruptcy hovering dangerously close to the front door of the Reichsbank, attention of world capitals yesterday was focused on the German situation and its possible implications on the war-debt moratorium. In Berlin the cabinet was in session all day, considering a drastic decree to cut off all credits and stop expatriation of capital. In France Premier Laval cut short his vacation to hurry to Paris, where he conferred with the German ambassador. The Darmstädter und Nationalbank, one of the biggest banks, is closing its doors this morning. An emergency decree by President von Hindenburg is to guarantee all deposits.



Foreign Policy: A Welcome Start

PARIS — There now is an American foreign policy. At least, there is an American policy toward the Soviet Un-ion. It is a very little policy, only a beginning. It may not even be a sincere policy. But it is a relief after the void which ex-

Secretary of State Alexander Haig is said to have informed Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin that Washington would consider the Soviet Union's "response to international proposals for re-solving the Afghanistan and Cambodian problems" as a test of future relations. It said that a constructive response would significantly improve relations be-tween Washington and Moscow.

For six months, the Reagan administration has offered verbal abuse of the Soviet government while indefinitely deferring negotiations and providing no comment on what Moscow might do to change things for the better, other than to cease to be a Leninist and professedly revolutionary power. Critics of the administration even now suggest that the new U.S. stance is meant merely to justify further delay in arms negotiations. Yet it seems not to have been grasped

in Washington how destructive the effects of its refusal to talk to Moscow have begun to be upon the alliance.

The new men of this administration had correctly understood when they took office that a show of firmness was necessary. The Soviet Union had to be given a demonstration that the new administration condemned what Moscow has done in Afghanistan and Africa, and that it would oppose what Washington assumed (correctly or not) that the Russians would like to do in the Gulf.

So they started out by "sending signals," as the strategists put it, of resolution and disapproval. But the signals produced affect without content; they expressed hostility without intelligibly communicating what could be done to resolve it. As a result, they eventually had the opposite effect of that intended They drove the Soviet government

A Veteran's Fiction

In Honor of Honor

By R. James Woolsey

Washington and contributing editor to the Armed Forces Journal.

WASHINGTON — A new novel, "A Sense of Honor," uses an incident of haring at the TIC.

break apart one's comfortably monochromatic view of the 1960s

As a novelist and as a man, James Webb is not your passive

aesthete without a point of view. He recently told the Reagan

administration, which was courting him to head the Veterans Administration, that his terms were independence and direct access

to the president to argue the case for his fellow Vietnam veterans.

(As a Marine officer in the war, Webb was highly decorated and

often wounded.) The administration allowed as how it preferred a

team player. Webb is a player, all right, but his sport at the Naval Academy was boxing. His novel deals a series of stiff jabs to much of the military establishment and a haymaker to the 1960s-vintage self-image of many citizens.

A Believable Mode of Leadership

At one level, the novel is about how a modern samurai, Fogarty, a midshipman about to graduate and become a Marine officer, becomes ensuared by a civilian professor and lawyer as he tries to

Fogarty is about as far as you can get from a management-oriented military bureaucrat steeped in the lore of systems analy-

sis. Fogarty's tools of leadership are a combination of old-fash-

ioned physical hazing and a program of instilling self-respect in the piebe, Dean, by getting Dean to join him in pushing himself beyond what is asked of others — for example, sprinting in the

dim predawn light along the treacherous wet rocks of the acade-

my's sea wall. The physical demands that Fogarty forces Dean to

undertake with him ring far truer, as the essence of leadership,

than those things that are done to Dean. It is part of Webb's skill

that he makes skeptical civilians understand how, for these two

Not Mainly About Hazing at All

It is clearly Webb's conviction that such physical testing is es-

sential to mold the modern military man — and this view has

drawn fire from civilians and from many academy graduates as

well. That conviction is a reasonable target, even in a debate

among heros. A Medal of Honor winner and former prisoner of

war, retired Vice Admiral James Stockdale, resigned recently after

a year of heading The Citadel in South Carolina, in part because

he felt hazing was interfering with the institution's development academically and as an all-around military training ground.

You needn't agree on this point with boxer Webb, Marine Webb, victor in hand-to-hand combat with North Vietnamese

Webb, to appreciate what novelist Webb has done - any more

than you have to be a Marxist or a pacifist to be moved by Bertolt Brecht's great anti-war drama, "Mother Courage." For at a level

much deeper than the adulteries and other diversions that swirl through the book, and also well below the level of Fogarty's argu-

able method of bringing a plebe along the road to manhood and leadership. Webb is saying something — skillfully and perceptively — about what has happened to America's sense of honor during

the last 15 years. This book is no more just about hazing than

Honor Carries a Heavy Handicap

service and duty, among others. (The Naval Academy is a good

metaphor for this; it is impossible to walk through it without

realizing that it is not merely a school for officers but the Navy's seminary and shrine as well.) In the inevitable conflict between

these values of honor and the uncaring, intolerant civilian world

run by lawyers and such (Webb happens to be a lawyer, too), honor carries a heavy handicap. How the conflict was played out

in the '60s is the core of a book that ends with an elegant gesture.

In many other societies, even in a modern Western democracy

such as France, this timeless mismatch of values between the few

who serve and sacrifice, and the many who grumpily allow them-selves to be served and sacrificed for, has had pathological results.

In the aftermath of France's withdrawal from Algeria, an event

comparable to the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam, much of the

French military retreated into itself, and its bitterness festered

into conspiracy and near-revolution. In the United States, this

conflict in values produces, instead, fine novels such as Webb's. ©1981, The Washington Post.

Webb is saying that during those 15 years, a part - by no means all - of the American military establishment has been the keeper and preserver of some essential values for society: sacrifice,

"Moby Dick" is just about whaling.

very believable characters, this mode of leadership could work,

save a brilliant but very non-military plebe from dropping out.

into different-hued, overlapping, strangely focused components.

incident of hazing at the U.S. Naval Academy as a prism to

By William Pfaff

toward intransigence. What else was possible if the United States was unwilling to make constructive proposals or negotiate on the issues of its hostility?

And the signals seriously disturbed the West Europeans, turning what had been a minor pacifist and neutralist current in West German socialism into a serious political phenomenon. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government is in trouble today, and a major reason is that for six months now the United States has seemed to many Germans to be aggressive and uncompromising, unwilling to negotiate its disputes and bent on exporting to German territory its nuclear confrontation with Russia. That is how the U.S. program to modernize the NATO theater nuclear missile force has been interpreted on the West German left, and in pacifist and Protestant church circles.

Time for a Change

Now the United States has lent support to the European Community's initi-ative on Afghanistan. Lord Carrington's plan for an international conference on Afghanistan naturally is distasteful to the Soviet authorities, who call it "not realistic." They are wrong. Its realism lies in the fact that the present deterioration in East-West relations was determined by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. It is logical that it be ended by a Soviet decision to accept a political solution to the war in that country. It is in their in-terest to do so as well, since a military solution, it now is apparent, lies a very

long way down a very dark tunnel.

The Soviet authorities would prefer to talk about nuclear missiles in Europe, as they recently have reminded former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt. This is indeed a proper subject for East-West negotiations, but Moscow is mistaken to think that it can talk on this matter while refusing any concession on the matters which preoccupy the Western states.

It probably is also mistaken to think that political pressures within Western Europe, such as those in West Germany." today, can give them an eventual halt to the U.S. missile deployment without their paying a price for it. The pressures will not do so if the United States remains on reasonable terms with its allies; and theater missiles, in any case, do not absolutely have to be deployed on land.

Washington's new stand has another significance. A quiet struggle has been taking place in the administration be-tween those who think the Soviet Union is an outlaw force in the world, responsible for turnoil on four continents, which must be isolated or even defeated if there is to be peace, and those other officials who look upon the Soviet Union as a "normal" power, albeit a difficult one, with whom negotiations and agreements

are possible and necessary.

The newly announced criteria for constructive change in Soviet-American relations are hard ones, but they presume ra-tionality, "normality," a legitimate and negotiable security interest on the Soviet side. Their disclosure suggests that in Washington the conservatives and realists are winning their struggle with the

It would be foolish to say that they have already won. It is a fact that the Soviet Union's response to this new initiative will have an important effect upon

what in the end happens in Washington.
It could properly be considered in the
Kremlin whether the Soviet Union really has a constructive alternative to talks on Afghanistan and Cambodia, which so agitate the international community - and

on European missiles.

All are difficult subjects, but Lord Carrington and the West European governments are available as interlocutors. and the outcome promises to make the Soviet Union more secure, not less. Moscow and Washington have been on an increasingly dangerous course; the time has arrived for both to call a halt.

6/981, International Herald Tribune.

Immigration:

Richard D. Lamm, Democratic governor of Colo-rado, wrote this comment for The New York Times.

DENVER — Abraham Lincoln put it well: "As our case is new, so we must think and sues facing the United States are as important as the question of immigration, and on no other is-sue are Americans so blinded by past myths.

As children and grandchildren of immigrants, we have made immigration such a part of our mythology and folklore that it is immensely difficult to come to grips with the new realities. But history plays strange tricks on civilizations: Yesterday's solutions become today's problems.

Once the United States needed immigrants to people an empty continent. The myth lingers on, but those days are gone, never to return. Frontier America is gone, replaced by an America of 7.6percent unemployment, with appallingly high un-employment among youth who are minoritygroup members. Increasingly scarce resources, se vere economic problems and the U.S. social fabric demand a rational immigration policy.

Immigration is already at the highest level in U.S. history: 808,000 legal immigrants in 1980, including the special status given to Cubans and Haitians. That is twice the number of immigrants accepted by all the rest of the world.

In addition to these legal immigrants, illegal immigration is at a high, non-quantifiable level. We do know that we had more than 1 million apprehensions of illegal immigrants in the last few years — 10 times the level in the early 1960s. It is not usually recognized, but most immigrants came not in 1911 or 1893 but in 1980. Legal and illegal immigration accounts for half the U.S. population growth rate and a rising percentage of crime.

Whatever the pressures now, they will soon grow dramatically worse. The population of Mexi-co has nearly tripled since 1945 and is expected to double in the next 20 years. Mexico has a labor force of 19 million people, half of them unem-ployed or seriously underemployed. Considering the great discrepancy in per capita income, the northward pull is tremendous.

We have to get our hearts in line with our heads and our myths in line with reality. We know we cannot accept all the people who want to come to the United States. We know our immigration poli-cy has to be designed in the U.S. interest.

We hate to say no to that worthy individual from the poverty-stricken country who just wants to do a little better. It seems selfish to set limits. The lady in the harbor would not understand. I believe, though, that dramatic reform is necessary and inevitable, and that the sooner we recognize this, the better off we will be.

Every year the United States imports a new poverty class. America owes its first duty to its own disadvantaged, unemployed and poor to maintain the strength of the United States. We can only meet our commitments by placing realistic limits on immigration.

The lady in the harbor symbolizes liberty, not immigration. It is time that we disenthralled our-

secular political leadership such as Dr. Bakhtiar's National Resistance Movement, allied with moderate clergy and supported by the armed forces. Time, although most important, is not a limiting factor, as this coalition representing a majority of bunians must prepare itself for the coming battle that will determine the future free existence of fran's people, as well as the survival of its distinct culture

and beritage: MORAD KHAVARY

Fourth of July Music

Letters____

Iran After Bani-Sadr

The initiation of the so-called "Third Revolution" in Iran is indicative of the inevitable change that has

The demise of Bani-Sadr, within the present ruling structure, is not really a matter of great surprise, for

It was with a great deal of chagrin that I attended the annual Fourth of July celebration in Geneva sponsored by the American International Chib and

sponsored by the American International Club and found that one of the featured attractions was the Orange Free State Wind Ensemble of South Africa.

Rather than have those representatives of a sacist regime appear under the bannes of the United States, which flew high over the lestivities along with the Swiss cross, it would have been far better for the image of my country if the organizers of "the largest American Independence Day celebration outside the United States" had left the stage bare.

Detroit.

Crime Against Humanity

GEORGE L. GARRIGUES

In his article on pacifism in West Germany (HH) June 23), John Dornberg writes: Then there are the Christians, both Protestant and lay Catholic, who take the Fifth Commandment and the Sermon on the Mount literally."

How else, I ask as a Buddhist, are they to take If in the past Christians had really practised their



'I Don't See Any Forest, Do You?'

religion, and if today the so-called Christian countries of the world really followed the teaching of Christ, the balance of terror, which is in reality the balance of ultimate terrorism, would never have come about. The use or threatened use of macker and other weapons of mass murder must be outlawed as a crime against humanity.

NARA GREENWAY.

Rome.

Anti-American Germans

Re the article (IHT, July 6) on anti-Americanism in West Germany, I would like to stress that if is not public opinion but just certain quarters that are anti-American in this country. The large majority of Germans are still well able to distinguish between friends

That special sort of Yankee-phobia you refer to is a temporary phenomenon destined to pass by, like-bad weather and flu epidemics. It is caused by frus-trated intellectuals who tend to forget that it is not American but Soviet missles that aim at their playgrounds, and that it is the Americans who guarantee the exercising of all kinds of political foolishness in West Germany.

ERICH WIEDEMANN. Jesteburg, West Germany.

Anti-Abortion People

An article by Charles Peters ("On Knee-Jerk Responses," IHT, May 30-31) contained the following passage: The anti-abortion people refuse to acknowledge the occasions when having a haby would be the be disastrous for a mother or her family — or the toughest fact of all, the fate that is suffered by children who are truly nuwanted."

These statements are false. There are plenty of anti-abortion people who perceive the problems involved if certain children are brought to term and born. And they are trying to do something about these problems. Some of them are dedicating their lives to the endeavor.

I suggest that the writer do some investigation into the matter. He could check on the organization "S.O.S. Mothers to be" or contact "Life," 33 Kerniworth Road, Lemington Spa, England. There are other sources he could contact but these are enough to get him started if he is interested in the truth.

JAMES SWETNAM

Herald Tribune

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By Carl Gewittz

onci Herald Tribu PARIS — Ending a dispute that had held up completion of almost \$2 billion in new loans, Mexico and its major bank lenders have settled on new wording in their credit agreements — wording which could become standard in other Euromarket transactions.

The Mexican deals offered lenders the option of using either the London interbank offered rate (Li-

SYNDICATED LOANS

bor) or the prime rate of U.S. banks as the base on which to set the interest rate. The standard practice allowed lenders to drop the prime rate and substitute the rate on 90-day certificates of deposit if that rate exceeded the

Unlike the London interbank rate, which is a market rate set by supply and demand and is generally regarded as representing the leaders true cost of funds, the prime is an administered rate. which does not rise and fall in direct relation to changes in the banks underlying cost of money. And, unlike Libor, the prime already has included an element of profit for the lender.

Mexico, the largest single bor-rower in the Euromarket so far this year, is relying increasingly on the prime option in an effort to appeal to a broadening group of lenders. The regional U.S. banks have largely abandoned the Euromarket because of the narrow margins offered over Libor, but do partici-pate in loans pegged to the prime

Mexico's Objection

practical &

2 MES

CREEVEN!

But Mexico objected to having no control over the cost of its loan through the lenders' ability to au-tomatically switch to the CD-based pricing. In addition, the CD rate is only one of many measures of a bank's cost of money.

Under the new wording accept-ed last week by the syndicates lending \$550 million to BNCE and \$400 million to Banco Somex, a 10-day "observation period" begins when the lenders declare that the prime rate no longer reflects their own cost of money. The delay is to allow time to assess whether the divergence in the rates is a freak event or whether there has been a "structural" change in the

If structural, a 20-day negotiation period opens during which (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

VW's Immigrant Status Adds to Problems in U.S.

By Lydia Chavez

New York Times Service WESTMORELAND, Pa. - The rhythm of the assembly line is WESTMORELAND, Pa. — The rhythm of the assembly line is hypnotic. Young men and women fasten on accessories in measured steps while the freshly painted frames of Rabbits bob down the line to a meeting with their West German-made engines. The orderliness of the three-year-old plant, however, hides the problems that Volkswagen has encountered since it decided to open its first assembly plant in the United States.

In the early 1970s the popularity of the Beetle helped the West German automaker capture 6 percent of the U.S. market. Sales fell off sharply in the mid-1970s, and the company began to consider the possibility of building cars in the United States.

The construction of the assembly plant has not ended the trou-

The construction of the assembly plant has not ended the troubles, however. Last year Volkswagen's share of the market was down to 2.8 percent, and lagging car sales prompted it to close its plant here for a week in June. When the plant reopened, production was cut by 100 vehicles a day - to 940 Rabbits and small tracks — and 300 of the plant's employees were laid off.

"We are not doing as well as we would like to do," said Richard L. Mugg, vice president of sales and marketing for Volkswagen of America, a subsidiary of West Germany's Volkswagenwerk. "We would not have closed the Westmoreland plant if everything was

rosy."
While Volkswagen's U.S. unit earned \$10 million in 1979, it lost \$30 million in 1980, and most analysts believe it will have difficul-

ty turning a profit this year.

Although some of the problems are like those plaguing other auto manufacturers, Volkswagen has a few special problems arising from its immigrant status.

When the company decided in the late 1970s to build the Westmoreland plant at a cost of \$400 million, the Deutsche mark was quite strong as compared to the dollar. What could be built in West Germany could be built in the United States at less cost. "They can probably still produce the cars cheaper here," said

Donald Hurten, manager of automotive consulting for Arthur D. Little. But if the mark continues to drop, it could shift the cost benefits back to Europe."

Volkswagen of America imports about 40 percent of the Rabbit's parts, including the engine. Many of the car's other components are made in the United States by manufacturers that charge Volkswagen a premium because of its stringent specifications and



The high hopes at Volkswagen have dimmed since the 100,000th Rabbit was built at the U.S. plant two years ago.

relatively small orders, according to Roy H. Langenbach, the Westmoreland plant manager.

Its reliance on outside manufacturers has been reduced to some extent by the addition of a stamping plant and an air-conditioner and heating plant.

"When you have to buy so much of your products, your profit margin is naturally going to be smaller," said LeRoy H. Lindgren, vice president of Rath & Strong, a consulting concern in Lexington, Mass.

Despite Volkswagen's problems, the company seems deter-mined to proceed with a second plant at Sterling Heights, Mich. It is to open next year at a cost of \$300 million. Production will gradually increase to 185,000 cars a year by mid-1983.

Of the 293,595 cars and trucks Volkswagen sold in the United States last year, two-thirds were assembled at Westmoreland.

Mr. Mugg says his company should be able to sell the output of both plants - a combined capacity of 410,000 a year - plus 100,000 imported cars by 1984.

To do this, Volkswagen sales would have to jump 74 percent. Considering the dismal auto market that most analysts predict for the next five years, Volkswagen's hope for steady growth of more

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Rate, Policy Uncertainties Becalm Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS - Continuing high shortterm interest rates and fatigue from waiting for the ever hopedfor relaxation of U.S. monetary policy just about shuttered the Eurobond market last week. And the outlook for this week is equally un-

Late Friday, the New York Federal Reserve reported that the U.S. money supply declined — M1-A down \$500 million and M1-B off \$1.3 billion — in the week ended last Wednesday. This was especially good news, as many analysts had been anticipating an increase. The immediate impact was to push interest rates lower as prices of bills, notes and bonds rose in late

New York trading.
However, this gain was immediately erased when the Fed in Washington released the minutes credit," the minutes said.

of the May 18 meeting of its poli-cy-making Open Market Commit-

Credit markets were jolted to discover that the Fed had reduced its short-term targets for April-

EUROBONDS

June growth for M1-B to 3 percent from the previous 5½ percent and for M-2 to 6 percent from 101/2 percent. At the same time, it hiked the target range for the cost of federal funds to 16-to-22 percent from 13-

Continued Risk Seen

strength in economic activity combined with the recent exceptional rise in the income velocity of money posed the risk of pressure for excessive expansion in money and

The recent moderation in the consumer price index "did not appear to reflect as yet any clear relaxation of underlying inflation," the minutes added.

In light of this report, analysts took another look at the large rise in bank commercial and industrial loans of \$3.66 billion in the week to Wedneday as well as the \$5.5billion loan being organized for Texaco, the \$3 billion for both Du Pont and Conoco and the \$2.5 bil-lion for Pennzoil and began to worry how the Fed would react to these figures.

The fact that the cost of overnight money in New York on Friday had ranged from 18 to 191/2 "Indications of continuing percent before closing at 19 per-rength in economic activity com-cent was taken as a hopeful sign that the Fed was not too worried. However, analysts fretted that the Fed's willingness to supply funds on Friday may have had more to do with the transfer to Iran of \$2

tude to the market.

Despite this very uncertain background, one new issue has been scheduled for this week. Arizona Public Service Co. plans to issue \$50 million of seven-year paper bearing an indicated coupon of 16 percent. Only a handful of Eurobonds have ever been floated with so high a coupon.

The utility's first mortgage bonds in the United States have been rated A by Moody's and A-by Standard & Poor's. The Euroissue is unsecured and therefore would carry a lower rating.

No pricing has been indicated

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

billion of previously frozen funds than as a signal of the Fed's atti-

New Forecast by White House Sees Stagnant 1981 Economy

By Caroline Arkinson Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan

administration's latest economic forecast, to be officially released this week, predicts a virtually stag-nant U.S. economy for the rest of

this year.

Unemployment is expected to rise to 7.7 percent by the fourth quarter from its present 7.3 percent, interest rates should begin to fall and a continued slowdown in inflation is expected, sources said. But the latest numbers showed that the administration is sticking by its original optimistic view of the economy beginning with 1982.
[Commerce Secretary Malcolm

Baldrige predicted, in an interview with The New York Times, "a tougher third and even fourth quarter than most people are look-ing for." He also forecast that the Federal Reserve Board "will hang in there" with its policy of main-taining rigid controls on money-supply growth.

Carter Fanited

[Mr. Baldrige blamed this year's troubles on what he called "overstimulation" of the economy during the 1980 election campaign. He said there was no doubt in his mind that the overstimulation in both fiscal and monetary policy was "politically inspired" by the Carter administration.]

The Reagan administration's forecasts of a growing economy coupled with declining inflation have been seen as unduly rosy by many outside economists, whose skepticism has been reflected in the financial markets, where interest rates have remained stubbornly

high.

By next year, the Reagan forecast says the economy will pick up, while inflation and interest rates will continue downward. And by 1984, inflation is predicted to be running at only 5.2 percent, while the economy grows at 4.5 percent in real terms and unemployment averages 6.2 percent of the labor

The latest figures take into account the much-higher-than-predicted interest rates, faster growth and lower inflation that have occurred in the first six months of this year.

The economy is now expected to grow by 2.6 percent during 1981, compared with an original forecast of 1.1 percent, while inflation is put at 9.9 percent for the year as a whole rather than 11.1 percent. However, all the growth in the

According to the Reagan figures, unemployment will decline steadily from 7.6 percent in the first three months of 1982 to 7 percent by year's end, sources said. Many private economists are less optimistic, believing that the Federal Reserve Board's tight money policies will keep the economy from growing very rapidly and unemployment from coming down. Real growth is supposed to average 3.4 percent next year, down slightly from the original 4.2-per-

cent estimate. Administration officials say that Mr. Reagan's tax and spending cuts together will bring down interest rates and inflation while

leaving room for economic growth. Interest rates have remained high so far this year and the new forecast reflects this: Three-month Treasury bill rates are expected to average just over 13.5 percent for 1981, rather than the 11.1-percent

rate predicted in February. However, officials believe that rates will begin to fall very soon from their present level - almost

Airbus Accord Signed

BELGRADE - The Soko Yugoslav aircraft industry of Mostar has signed a cooperation agreement with the Airbus Industrie consortiumn, officials said Saturday. It provides for Soko to organize and coordinate work done in Yugoslavia on the A-300 and A-310 aircraft and to participate in future projects, the officials said.

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15 percent — and will slide quarter by quarter during 1982 to 9 per-cent by the end of the year.

The higher interest rates will push up federal spending this year and next, but because of a delayed tax bill the budget deficit numbers for 1981 and 1982 are not expected to be changed very much, sources said. This year's budget gap is expected to be higher than the \$51 billion to \$52 billion predicted recently by Treasury Secretary Don-

ald T. Regan.

Another factor putting pressure on the deficit is that tax revenues have been less than expected so far this year.

One of the parts of the forecast that is most likely to be challenged by outside economists shows interest rates falling steadily throughout next year and thereafter, to as low as 5 percent in 1987. By then the annual inflation rate, as measured by the consumer price index, is forecast to be only 3.9 percent; real growth is also expected to be 3.9 percent and unemployment 5.3 percent of the labor force, sources

Such a combination of high growth and slowing price rises dur-ing the 1980s would make a balanced budget much easier to achieve. The Congressional Budget Office disagreed with the administration's earlier predictions of a balanced budget by 1984, largely because of very different economic assumptions.

The Reagan scenario shows the economy's growth rate peaking at 5 percent in 1983.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 10 1981, excluding bank service charges 4.8115... ' 35.6196 * 0.1711 4.0388 1,255.86 5.855 **Dollar Values** Currency Per U.S.S

J.S. Israeli shekel 11.96
Japanese yen 228.775
Kawatti dinar (2227
Matov. ringelt 23465
Warw. strone 6.1075
Phil. peso 8.007
Phil. peso 64.663
Saedi riyal 3.115
S.C.R. 1.1374 Austrian schilling 17-18
Belgian fin, franc 41.85
Connetion 5 1.2045
Punish krotte 7.6725
Funish mark 4.524
Greek drachma 59.83
Hong Kong 5 5.6565
trish £ 6.667 6.1249 0.0155 0.2931 0.6792

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000

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Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. Mitsui Trust Bank (Europe) S.A. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited MTBC & Schroder Bank s.a.

Nippon European Bank S.A. Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited Svenska Handelsbanken

June 1981

Page 8	INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1981	Mickline Ave saidcler Avec
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[Conoco said Friday that it has boosted its line of credit to \$3 billion, a stockpiling of cash that immediately aroused speculation that it

By James L. Rowe Jr., and Merrill Brown may have fears that its merger with Du Pont is in trouble. The Associated Press reported.

Some analysts believe that Conoco might be raising a defense fund in case it has to fight off an unwanted suitor, while the company said the line of credit — from domestic and foreign banks - was arranged "for general corporate purposes."

("It sounds to me like too much for general corporate purposes," Constantine Fliakos, an analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, told The Associated Press. He speculated that Conoco might be considering bidding for its own shares if that becomes necessary to fight off a hostile bid.

[Conoco said its line of credit was arranged with a group of banks led by Bank of America, Chase Manhattan and Morgan Guaranty Trust. It replaces a \$1-billion line arranged in May.]

Largest of Many

But the Conoco-Du Pont courtship - a "friendly" link-up — is merely the largest of a host of gigantic mergers and merger attempts in the past few months:

 Standard Oil of California (Socal) wanted to pay \$3.9 billion to buy AMAX, a deal that AMAX spurned, although Wall Street sources say Socal may make another run at the firm.

• Elf Aquitaine, the oil company 67-percent owned by the French government, has made a \$2.8-billion offer for Texasgulf, a leading sul-fur producer that has endorsed the purchase. Standard Oil of Ohio bought Kennecott, the big copper producer, for \$1.8 billion.

• Nabisco and Standard Brands - the giant food packagers — engaged in a true merg-er, combining to become Nabisco Brands.

· Seagram, the big Canadian distiller, has Scagram, the big Canadian distiller, has played a major role in two of the recent mergers, and one highly placed Standard Brands source said fear of a Seagram bid helped propei the Nabisco merger. Seagram made an unsuccessful \$2-billion bid for St. Joe Minerals, which St. Joe fended off by finding a white knight, Fluor Corp. Seagram's \$2.55-billion attempt to sain control of Corpore down the oil tempt to gain control of Conoco drove the oil company into the arms of Du Pont, which has long had a desire to find a secure source of petroleum for its petrochemical operations.

Two years ago, however, it is doubtful that corporations would have entertained the idea of a combination as big as Du Pont-Conoco, let alone actually make the offer.

In those days a Democratic-controlled Congress appeared willing to put the clamps on big corporate combines, while the Carter administration, at least publicly, also looked askance at two big businesses merging. One bill sup-ported by liberals would have limited all conglomerate mergers, while another would have blocked large purchases by oil concerns of nonpetroleum companies.

But Congress never passed the legislation, and now only the House remains in the hands of the Democrats and the antitrust attitude in the Reagan administration toward mergers is

run by a Carter appointer, permitted Exxon, the giant oil company that is the world's largest industrial corporation, to spend more than \$1 billion two years ago to buy the giant elec-trical equipment producer, Reliance Electric.

Even if companies looked at what the Carter administration said rather than what it did. they must feel more comfortable with Mr. Reagan. Attorney General William French Smith said two weeks ago that bigness was not necessarily bad.

You knew that the pendulum would swing because antitrust doesn't have a constituency supporting it," said a liberal former government antitrust official. "When in a period of economic crisis, you need a whipping boy. The (Continued on Page 11)

More U.S. Investors Buying Gold Even as Price Flirts With \$400

NEW YORK - Investors in gold had their

faith in the metal tested again last week as its price twice dipped briefly below \$400 a troy omice, the level that investors currently consider a significant psychological barrier. But those who bought gold — whether at the record \$875 in New York on Jan. 21, 1980, or at \$400 some 19 months ago, or at \$445 two weeks ago — remained steadfast in their belief that the metal represents a great-

er store of value than paper money or securi-In fact, dealers, banks and brokerage houses that serve the retail trade in gold bulhim coins and bars reported last week that with prices at a 19-month low, buying volame has been rising in recent weeks.

Oddly, shares in gold mining companies on all exchanges, particularly those of South African producers, have also been rising, despite the fact that their yields have fallen dramatically in the past year and are now below U.S. Treasury bill yields, an unusual relationship for the gold stocks.

That does puzzle market experts. "It makes no sense today to buy South African gold shares," said Andre Sharon, senior vice president for international investments at Drexel Burnham Lambert. "The yields on South African shares, for example, now range from 10 to 14 percent, compared with 25 to 35 percent a year ago. With the current yield on Treasury bills running at 14 percent, why bother with the gold shares? Bullion coins and bars are far more attractive to-

But investors continue to seek the shares and in the past week or so, the prices have been rising while yields are way down. The most popular South African gold shares are ASA Ltd., listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Friday, ASA closed at \$47%, up over three points on the week 47, despite a yield of only about 11 percent. In the spring of 1980, by contrast, when gold slipped to \$500 and was on its way to a sustained gain, ASA shares were at the 40 mark.

Investing in bullion coins and small bars is attractive because the transactions in these items, a major factor in the so-called subterranean economy, are free from the scrutiny of the tax collector. Bullion coin dealers and banks do not have to report transactions of less than \$10,000 to the Treasury or Internal Revenue Service.

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At the retail level, the interest in gold coins has accelerated in the last fortnight. "Our business has suddenly come to life after being in the doldrums since the usual Christmas purchases of Krugerrands and other bullion coins for gift-giving," said Nic-

olas L. Deak, president of the Deak Perera Group, the largest retailer of gold bullion coins. He also said there had been fairly heavy selling of bullion coins in the last two weeks because people who had bought at higher prices wanted to establish a tax loss. Then, he expects them to turn right around and buy again.

Bottoming Out

The upsurge in buying particularly of bullion coins, has been traced directly to the belief that a market bottom has been reached. One reason for this view is that the prices have sustained two downward assaults this past week alone, each time refusing to stay below \$400. According to commodity analysts, that means a trend reversal is in the works.

Frederick S. Bogart, senior vice president and chief of precious metals trading at the Republic National Bank, the largest gold dealer among banks, also reported an upturn in business. "I wouldn't term it spectacular, but business, both retail and wholesale, is better than we have have seen it since January, when many of our staff had nothing to do," he said. The increase in buying also applies, he said, to silver, "which suddenly began to attract buyers when its price dropped below \$9 an ounce a few weeks ago."

Jacques Luben, Merrill Lynch's senior market specialist in precious metals, also re-ported a rise in small investor interest and in paper gold," or warehouse receipts for bultion kept in domestic or foreign bank vaults. He said his company's business in bullion coms and paper gold picked up significantly after gold broke the \$450-an-ounce level two weeks ago, and that it has drawn new buyers into the market. Merrill Lynch's paper gold program, the Share Builder Gold Program, is similar to those at other big brokerage houses, banks and retail coin shop chains. They operate like money funds, except that the funds deposited are used to buy gold at the going price. Withdrawals are also based on the prevailing bullion price.

Business Picking Up

What has been unusual during the recent fall in gold prices," he said, "is that we found a large number of first-time buyers — people who missed the last big advance and now want to get on the next one. As for the others, they are mostly people who ignore price moves. They are not gold bugs but basically investors in securities who put aside a fixed amount of money each month to buy bullion coins or our paper gold."

Mocatta Metals, the U.S. affiliate of the 300-year-old London brokerage house, is reportedly the biggest bullion dealer in gold and silver. It does not handle retail business,



Gold's luster has dimmed but has not disappeared despite the slump in prices.

but its trading room manager in New York, Ira O. Handler, said that "judging from the retailers and secondary wholesalers we supply, business has picked up in recent weeks."

Mr. Handler also reported a new trend among small investors in gold. "Many inves-tors in bullion coins are switching from South African Krugerrands to the Canadian Maple Leafs," he said. "From what our customers tell us, it has nothing to do with South Africa's racial policies. Rather, it has to do with the premiums. Krugerrands retail for 3 to 4 percent above the value of bullion at the time of sale, while the premium on the same one-ounce Maple Leafs is about half

Mr. Handler said that many investors also prefer the Maple Leaf because it has no base metal added to strengthen it, as does the Krugerrand coin. "But both coins contain a full troy ounce of gold and unless one plans to melt down builion coins, it really makes no difference," he added.

The consensus about future trends in gold prices was summed up by one of the most steadfast gold bugs, Paul Sarnoff, research chief at Rudolf Wolff Commodity Brokers Inc., the U.S. arm of the London metals brokerape bonse

"There is no doubt that American investors are gold-conscious," Mr. Sarnoff said. "That is why the biggest commodity ex-changes, the Chicago Board of Trade and Mercantile Exchanges, have asked the gov-ernment for permission to trade in bullion coins along with their existing markets in gold bars." It is expected that these new futures contracts will be approved later this

Uncertainty Over Rates, Policies Becalms Market in the market for \$40 million. Its 15-year issue, expected with a

semi-annual coupon of 6 percent,

is expected to be convertible into

the printing company's Tokyo-list-ed shares at an anticipated premi-

carry a conversion premium of 5

Murata Manufacturing in-

dicated \$30 million. Heavy de-

mand enabled managers to set the

semi-annual coupon at 5¼ percent,

down from the indicated 51/2 per-

cent. The price to convert the bonds into the electronic and elec-

Employee Plan

For Continental

Wins Court Test

Las Angeles Times Service

by two shareholders to block Con-

tinental Airlines' bid to become

the largest worker-controlled com-

pany in the United States was dis-

missed in Los Angeles Superior

Court, leaving state regulatory ap-proval as the only present hurdle

facing the employee takeover plan.

George A. Warde, 53, a senior vice president of Airbus Industrie and

former American Airlines presi-

dent, as president and chief opera-

ting officer of Continental, effec-

tive Aug. 1. The current president,

Alvin L. Feldman, will remain as

chief executive officer and will as-

sume the newly created post of

Continental lost a record \$20.7

million last year, and a record

\$25.8 million in this year's first

quarter. Industry analysts praised

Mr. Warde's record at Airbus, the

consortium of European aircraft

manufacturers has grown to be-come No. 2 behind Boeing in world commercial aircraft sales.

The ruling Friday denying the injunction was a setback to Hous-

ton-based Texas International Air-

lines, whose own takeover bid for

Continental is threatened by the

employee plan. California Corporations Com-missioner Geraldine D. Green is

expected to decide by Tuesday

whether or not to approve Continental's plan, under which 15.4

million new shares will be issued to

an employee trust, giving the

chairman.

Meanwhile, Continental named

LOS ANGELES - An attempt

(Continued from Page 7) by managers Credit Suisse First Boston. The issue is not callable for four years and then at a descending price from the opening premium of 101%. Only one straight issue was

marketed last week, and it apparum of 5 percent. Toyo Menka Kaisha, the Japaently was well received because the nese trading company, is seeking \$30 million. These 15-year convertamount was increased to \$150 million from the initially indicated \$100 million ibles are expected to bear a semiannual coupon of 61/2 percent and

Citicorp Issue

The borrower was Citicorp, which sold five-year notes bearing a coupon of 15 percent at a price of 99 to yield 15.30 percent.

Although rates on six-month to three-year Eurodollar deposits cur-rently pay from 174 to 16 percent, merchant bankers Hill Samuell advsed investors to buy quality bonds bearing coupons of 15 per-

cent or more.

While this involves giving up an immediate advantage in the deposit market, the bank notes: "A drop in money market rates will push up bond prices. Only a 14 point price appreciation is necessary to make up this difference on a 14 percent two-year bond and two points on a three-year bond. Given our expectations for lower rates, this remains a distinct possibility plus the added potential for capital gain on bonds in this range.

Japanese in Market

The market for bonds convertible into common stock remained buoyant, with Japanese issuers

dominating the activity.

Tokyo Sanyo Electric is raising \$30-million through 15-year privately placed convertibles. The indicated coupon is 5% percent and a conversion premium of about 5 percent is expected.

Italy's Stock Markets Are to Reopen Today

ROME - Italian stock markets, closed by the government Wednesday after a selling wave, will re-open Monday bolstered by new measures designed to prop up prices, Treasury Minister Beniamino Andreatta said.

Banks, insurance companies and private investors have agreed to make protective purchases of stock, he said. The government is taking action to discourage speculation and the Finance Ministry propose tax cuts for sm

about another \$5 billion given the unexpectedly high level of interest rates and the income shortfall

The government aims to com-plete this borrowing by autumn,

leaving the winter months to get a

head start on the borrowing re-

quirement for 1982, an election

year. The target is to get next year's borrowing completed before the election so that the new admin-

istration will have time to settle

into office before hitting the mar-

ed to total \$40 billion by the end

of this year, but the official noted

that while the size of the debt in-

creases its proportion to gross do-mestic product declines - 23 per-

cent of GDP last year vs. 33 per-

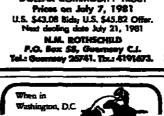
NEW ISSUE

cent in 1977.

Mexico's external debt is expect-

from the drop in oil sales.

workers 51 percent control. Old Court DOLLAR COMMODITY TRUST Prices on July 7, 1981 U.S. \$43.08 Bids; U.S. \$45.82 Offer. ling date July 21, 1981





Dai Nippon Ink & Chemicals is trical components maker's stock

was set at 2,190 yen, representing a premium of 4.29 percent over the prevailing price. The exchange rate for the life of the bond was fixed at 230.20 yen per dollar. Hazama-Gumi sold its \$30 mil-

lion convertible issue at par bearing a semi-annual coupon at the indicated 6 percent. The price to convert into the construction contractor's shares was set at 277 year, representing a premium of 2.59 percent. The rate of exchange was fixed at 230.85 year per dollar.

From the United States, Texas creased the size of its convertible to \$40 million from the initially in-General Resources is raising \$15 million through 15-year converti-bles bearing an indicated semi-an-nual coupon of 10% percent. The bonds are expected to be convertible into the oil and drilling firms' shares, listed on the American Stock Exchange, at a premium of 15-to-20 percent over the prevail-

ing price. Still on offer is Northwest Energy's \$50 million of 9-percent bonds, which are convertible either into the pipeline company's shares at an anticipated premium of 17-to-20 percent or alternatively convertible into fixed-rate notes bearing 1614-161: percent.

Activity in the Deutsche mark sector was even more subdued. No new issues are expected to be announced before the next meeting of the capital market subcommittee on July 20 and there was little volume of trading. Prices on aver-

age eased about a quarter point. Bankers reported seeing evi-dence of increased Mideast interest in DM securities, but 2dded that the money was being invested in stocks rather than bonds.

Eurobond Yields* Week Ended July 8, 1981 (U.S. Dollars)

International institutions Industrials, long term.... Industrials, medium term 13.86 % 14.76 % Canadian dollars, medi-15.01 € 17.43 %

Unit of acc..long term
• Colculated by Luxernoours Stoc 10.99 % Market Turnoves

Week Ended July 10, 1981 7otol Dollar Equivalent 3,433.1 2,921.2 511.9 4,723.8 4,104.6 619.2 Cedel Eurocl.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE POUR L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE

U.S.\$20 million Floating Rate 1978/83

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on July 15, 1981 and set by the reference agent is 18%% annually.

CREDIT NATIONAL U.S.\$75 million

floating rate 1978/88

The rate of interest applicable for the six months period beginning on July 15, 1981 and set by the reference agent is 18% annually.



LEVERAGED CAPITAL HOLDINGS N.V.

Curação, Netherlands Antilles

Notice of Annual General Meetings of

Notice is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of Shareholders of Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V. has been called by the Manager, Intimis Management Company N.V. The Meeting will take place at the offices of the Company, John B. Gorsiraweg 6, Willemstad, Curação, Netherlands Antilles on 4th August, 1981

The Agenda, the Annual Report for 1980 and further details may be obtained from the offices of the Company or from the Paying Agent mentioned

Shareholders will be admitted to the meeting on presentation of their certificates or of vouchers, which may be obtained from the Paying Agent against delivery of certificates on or before 28th July, 1981.

Willemstad, 13th July, 1981

INTIMIS MANAGEMENT COMPANY N.V.

June 1981

Paying Agent: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Herengracht 214 Amsterdam

VW Status Poses Problems

(Continued from Page 7) than 15 percent a year seems to require considerable faith. Volkswagen sales in the first half of this year were down 4 per-

(Continued from Page 7) time the borrower and its lenders

will attempt to find a mutually sat-

isfactory alternate to the prime. If

no agreement is reached, the bor-

penalty.

The status of the enormously

successful \$1-billion facility for Banobras (managers achieved an

almost unheard of 90 percent sell-

down during syndication) is a bit sticker: Banobras had issued to managers a written mandate that included the mechanical formula

for switching to the CD rate.
In effect, Banobras is seeking to

reword that mandate — a move the banks have been resisting for

rower can prepay the loan at no upon.

Volkswagen's management sees a "pent-up market for cars" build-ing while high interest rates discourage buyers. Auto analysts, however, anticipate a market that will have sporadic strength but in general will remain flat. Part of Volkswagen's problems reflect increased competition and a

change in motorists' buying habits. The Beetle's popularity was assured by its modest price and unusual style in a market that consisted mostly of larger cars. But now the Rabbit (known as the Golf in Europe) must compete with a mul-titude of other small cars, including some Japanese models that an-alysts say are comparable in engi-neering, flashier in appearance and, in some cases, less expensive than the Rabbit.

The discrepancy between Volkswagen's sales forecasts and those of others is making industry observers assume that the West German manufacturer may have something else in mind for the Sterling Heights plant. "What looks to me and you like

an impossible growth in sales is

impossible," an industry analyst said. "But Volkswagen's management and financial planners are the best around. You can bet they understand the market well and are not going to do anything stu-

some months. The BNCE and

Banco Somex deals were syndicat-

ed with the understanding that

suitable wording on the pricing mechanism remained to be agreed

Bank of America and Bankers

Trust, respectively lead manager and agent bank on the Banobras deal, have obtained the consent of

the other eight lead managers to

change the wording and are in the

process of polling the entire syndi-

cate for their acceptance - which

One result of all this is that

Volkswagenwerk is talking to Nissan about making cars in Ja-pan. And some industry sources believe the West German company has proposed a joint venture with the Japanese company at Sterling

Heights.
Volkswagen denies such discussions, and it refuses to say what kind of cars will be assembled at

the Sterling Heights plant.
As for the Rabbit, Volkswagen depends on the car's fuel efficiency and reputation for quality to attract buyers. When Volkswagen executives are pressed on how their sales can jump dramtically, they smile and mention Volkswagen's

smue and mennon voikswagen's "tradition of technology."
But Volkswagen's present troubles do not necessarily make its decision to come to the United States a had decision.

Over the long term, the immediate goals might not be quite so important," said Henry Mathews, a senior consultant with Arthur D. Little. They are a worldwide manufacturer, and they have proved they are technical leaders. That gains them a lot."

Gol	d Optic)IIS (price	in \$/ec.)
Prices	Aug.	Nov.	
400	8.50-10.50	27.00-30.00	Cation for Pet. 62
49	500-700 200-400	1200-1400	45.
570 570	1.00-200 . 0.50-1.00	400-700	. 17401

THE PHILIPPINE INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A. June 30, 1981 U.S. \$8.48 Agents se Génerale du Lexembourg

tional operations. One irony of doing business with Mexico that bankers do not want to discuss is that their loans its oil higher than warranted by market conditions.

dle all the details of such interna-

Mexico, Banks Reach Accord on Wording for Loans

enable Mexico to keep the price of Mexico needs huge sums of money to finance its very ambi-

tions development program, which is keeping the economy expanding at an 8-percent "real" rate of growth. Its oil exports are the base for this growth. But Mexico is unwilling to price its oil to sell—a \$4 per-barrel cut in the price was abruptly rescinded to \$2 and ma-

jor buyers have refused to buy.

If Mexico needed the money, it would be forced to set a price that oil companies would accept. Instead, Mexico has simply calculated the shortfall from the anticipated decline in this year's oil sales and added that amount to what it plans to borrow from the banks. In effect, the banks are financing Mexico's intransigence.

Mexican borrowers will no longer be allowed to issue mandates— Europe, enabling those countries the finance ministry will now hanter" choices by making guns and importing butter on Western cred-it. It was the same when Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and other coffee producers were actively storing beans rather than sell at a time when prices were declining from record highs.

Political Issues

Bankers refuse to discuss what they call "political" issues, saying that is a matter for governments. Bankers also note that all dollars look alike, making it impossible to enforce that dollars lent for a specific purpose are not diverted to financing something else.

And they agree with a Mexican, who shrugged the question off. "In a world of no competition," said this official who recently visited Paris, "you might expect such a re-action. But Mexico is a good cus-tomer of the banks" and the competitive nature of the business assures Mexico of a steady source of

He said that Mexico borrowed This is really no different from the huge loans Western banks \$11 billion in the first six months of this year and expects to need



Total Assets: US\$32 billion Head Office: 1-2, Chemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan Tef; 03-287-2111 Telex, 124275 Overseas Offices: London, New York, Los Angeles, Singapore, São Paulo, Frankfuri, Amsierdam, Cricago, Saoul, Hong Kong, Sydney, Bahram Overseas Subaldiardes: Kyowa Finance (Hong Kong) Ltd., The Kyowa Bank of California, Kyowa Bank Nederland N.V



The annual report for the year 1980 of

Leveraged Capital Holdings N.V.

has been published and may be obtained from PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.

Amsterdam.

All these Bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.



CITY OF VIENNA

Republic of Austria

Swiss Francs 100,000,000 734% Swiss Franc Bearer Bonds 1981-87-91

Kredietbank (Suisse) S.A. Nordfinanz-Bank Zürich Clariden Bank Lloyds Bank International Ltd.

Armand von Ernst & Cie AG Fuji Bank (Schweiz) AG Banco di Roma per la Svizzera Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (Succursales de Suisse)

Gewerbebank Baden Bank und Finanz-Institut AG Hypothekar- und Handelsbank Winterthur Maerki, Baumann & Co. AG Caisse d'Epargne du Valais Morgan Grenfell (Switzerland) S.A. CIAL, Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Sparkasse Schwyz

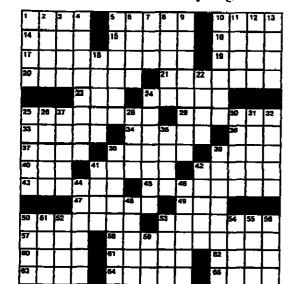
Over-the-Counter

ESCIPION SERVICE LA CONTROL LA CO

المكنز من الاصل

* 4		ERNATIONAL HERALD TR	IBUNE, MONDAY, JUI				Page 11
100 m	(Continued from Page 16)	Sales in Net 1865 High Low Last Chige WoodLast 1.79 78 2814 28 2814 + 14 World to Ale 290 2914 2914 2914 2914	Big Corp	orate Mer	gers Are Co	ming Back	into Style
1	SingFin 32 31% 27% 27% 21% 4 Soles in Net Chipe Soles in Net Chipe Soles in Net Chipe Soles in Net Chipe Soles in Net Sole	WoodLot 1,79	(Continued from pendulum started swinging	Page 9) Di three or four years quisi	avid Kay, who heads the merger	rs and ac- cost of capital, brokerage they are confid	in part, Mr. Kay said, because dent that costs soon will come
1 A A	Secretary 20	Xidest 307 23% 71% 22%—14,	ago, but it has now swi should have.	ing farther than it firm Exxo	of Drexel Burnham Lambert, on acquisition was the first indi	said the down. ication to Joseph G. F	ogg III, co-director of mergers
4677	Sharibor W. 25 250 400 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2	TENNOTT 15 SZZ 16% 16% 16% 16%	The antitrust philoso Reagan's Justice Departs Smith's comments and the	nent, through Mr. woul	companies that "megabuck d not be quashed at first men e at a time when oil companies w	ntion: "It firm of Morean	ns at the investment banking a Stanley, said there are two ma- that are driving large mergers.
3	Signification 762 1016 996 996 14 Frankstr 200 816 70 705 15 Westerford 27 1876 1816 1816 1816 1816 1816 1816 1816	Consolidated Trading	of the assistant attorney g William Baxter, leaves littl ministration believes big m	eneral for antitrust, screa	amed at by the public and the c arguing that they needed higher th for oil."	ompanies y	Playing the Game there a changed climate in
E A S	Selection 18th 18	Of AMEX Listings Week Enged July 10, 1961	the economy by producing ficiency.	greater business ef- Ex inves	took a lot of those profits an	nd instead Washington, M ess. surge of Cana	Ir. Fogg said, but also the recent adian money into the United
97	\(^1\) Series 36e 43 11 \(^1\) Spa. 11 \(^1\) TockOrs 3 254 17% 1646 17% \(^1\) WinPetri 11827.5-16.2 5-16 \(^1\) Series 37 364 176 376 184 176 17% \(^1\) Series 37 364 176 376 17% \(^1\) Series 37 37 184 17 17% \(^1\) Series 37 384 176 17% \(^1\) Wiff or \(^1\) Series 37 384 17 17% \(^1\) Wiff or \(^1\) Wiff or \(^1\) 184 17 17% \(^1\) Wiff or \(^1\) 184 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	Sales High Low Last Chee DomePs 1,499,100 20 1814 1814 -115 HudOTr 445,450 2415 2734 230414 Manage Sales 1814 1814 1814 1814	Kids in the Can In fact, Mr. Baxter belie	impe ves "there is no such those	course, for the most part, the fact the giant mergers are little differ that spark smaller, less-publici	erent than Seagram, which	or element in some transactions. It is sitting on nearly \$3 billion It U.S. oil and gas operations to
64.5	Secretary 182 183 184	Safes High Low Less Chee HuroDTr 444,660 249; 274; 274; -24 WangB 580,260 349; 374; 374; -24 WangB 580,260 349; 374; 374; -25 Bowlost 451,260 349; 376; 374; -24 Bowlost 451,260 349; 376; -14 HuroBa 300,100 3776; 3814; 376; +146 Bowlost 471,260 349; 376; -147 HuroBa 300,100 3776; 3814; 376; +146 Bowlost 472,260 349; -17; -1876; +146 TubMax 222,000 349; -17; -1876; +146	thing as a vertical problem problem caused by compar the corporate production	n or a competition binal	tions or acquisitions. Companies, a time of inflation, find it eas	, especial- Sun Oil last yea ier to get if unsuccessful,	ar, has been the most persistent, Canadian suitor of U.S. com-
13 e 5 V	Sunday 12 16 1894 16 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	Renord 280,200 12% 11% 12% —% Petture 252,000 18% 17 18% +44 TubMir 252,000 7½ 6% 7½ —%	Baxter directly challenges put forth by the FTC, tha	theories, generally existing the existing th	a new line of business by purel ing business rather than build ich.	ling from But Calgary \$1.7 billion to	-based Dome Petroleum spent buy up 22 percent of Conoco,
	Senting 346 1271 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	Volume: 21,440,000 shores Year to Dete: 753,500,800 shores Issues traded in: 500 Advances: 250 : declines: 507 / uncharged: 124 New Hights: 20 : new laye: 59	tration is sharply increasi lieves there has been "very aggregate concentration ov	very little change in	No Check from Rates arthermore, many companies, aft	then last mon Canadian hold	th forced Conoce to swap its ings to gets its stock back. Nu- is currently playing a similar
n S	Senior 220 18% 17 17%—1 USColar2 220 27% 20% 27%—1% Treasury Bills 170000 270 170000 190 1700000 190 1700000 190 1700000 190 1700000 190 1700000 190 1700000 190 17000000 190 1700000 190 170000 190 1700000 190 1700000 190 1700000 19	Consolidated Trading	"Although the behavior tries with relatively few	of firms in indus- ing to competitors will al- other	their operations, discover that or time of business does not meas	one or an- cure up to What Drexe	es Service. I Burnham's Mr. Kay calls the
75	TPY 325 694 694 695 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Of NYSE Listings	ways deserve the attention vision, evidence of anticom barriers to entry should be	petitive behavior of well	needs, although the business n with another company's operati i, for example, is selling \$700 n	nay fit in "megabuck me ions. U.S. bing headlines	rgers" not only have been grab- in recent months, they have the value of corporate asset
	Total 1500 10 10 10 10 10 10	Sales High Law Last Clase Coroco 4854200 78 75 77% +7%	prior to government's inte vate economic process," M	rvening in the pri- coal recent- Ohio	mines and coal reserves to Stand: International Harvester, which	ard Oil of transfers. is facing For example	according to figures compiled
16 K	Tipora	duPont 3,825,900 47% 45 4744 CHSvc 1,443,00 42 53% 57% +6% Texasifs 2,977,100 54% 53% 54 +7 PrimeC 2,911,500 29% 26 288%	ly. With Washington effect ahead signal, Wall Street is	ively giving the go- sions	re financial difficulties, sold one of to Caterpillar Tractor for \$505 m we wave of big mergers is occurring	million. acquisitions ha	unley, through July 5, 100 major ave been completed — 58 of base of a company outright and
	TraismB 152 28% 28 28 49	Exxon s 2489.800 25 35% 34% +% Mobil 2301,800 31% 25% 31% +1% 50m/Cp 2214.500 21% 19% 21% +1	companies on the make. " candy store." said a Washi	The kids are in the the on the one of the on	continuation of record-high inte- only a few months ago common	rest rates the remaining of wisdom business being	42 for the purchase of a line of divested by another company.
See and	Training 37 10079 110273-042 11049-05	18M 1,964,203 57% 54% 56%>>> ATT 1,945,300 55% 54% 55% 44% MorOH 1,899,900 69 57 67 1-9% MesoP = 1,841,200 31% 26% 27% 4-2%	yer. "Corporate executive have thought of deals two are thinking of billion-doll."	or three years ago becar	would continue to hold mergers use of the high cost of obtaining panies now seem willing to pay	ng funds. \$23.987 billion	those 100 acquisitions was t, or an average of nearly \$240
	Transport 2,000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	Pennoci 1,840,108 52 444 44414 Texaco 1,834,108 534 344 3544 +44 USSteel 1,713,100 284 284 27414			parties now seem winning to pay	, are ingle interior per day	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	TendVille 30	KMort 1,656,308 20% 19% 20% -% GMot 1,614,708 52% 49% 49% -2% Guildii 1,529,700 37% 23% 36% +3%	NEW YORK (AP)— The following quote- tions, supplied by the	Bid Ask 10.53 NL Foliritis 9.63 10.52 Frm BG 14.74 16.11	Mutual Funds	I Menert GI 70.60 NIL I IDCDITI	Bid Ask 8id Ask 54.67 NL Tax Mad 13.67 14.94 10.34 NL TmpGib 22.56 24.66
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	Tredition 1.200 67 37 25 2 - 1/2 Verticol 17/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2 11/2	Volume Yels wast 200 ATA (60) Shores	Condo	0.38 30.34 Asset 15.95 NL	Independent	223 Oppersheimer Fd: Ultro 200 Hi Yid 17.48 18.96 Selech 6.91 Inc Bos 7.80 8.52 Am Sh 8.22 Optn 24.10 26.34 Sel Sh	Hairant Contribut
	Tiggifton Fig. 79 25 269; 24% 62 Volution 79 25 269; 24% 79 25 269	Lost Week	Actor F 26.85 NL TXFTE ADV 14.53 NL Cni Sha Atthure 14.93 NL Chort Fd	9.47 10.35 Eq (fic 21.15 NL 82.79 9.23 Exch 33.76 NL 12.32 13.24 Mayed 21.09 21.52 19.52 19.54 21.38 May Bd 4.26 NL 19.66 NL 19.6	Nt Res 9.06 9.59 AAIT 12.27 1: TaxEx 8.84 9.21 AAIG 12.74 1: Int Invest 10.32 11.28 AAID 14.95 1: Inv India 1.48 NL MCD 8.69	122 Time 957 10.46 U Cope 937 OTC Sec 267 22.78	nen Group: 12.43 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.45 12.35 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.35 12.45 1
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20 M	((6)) JULIEUE UCIN	Elak	Grafth 12.62 13.79; Comp Fd. Incom 8.20 8.96 Concord ICA 9.33 9.98 Connecticut N Pers 8.17 8.93 Fund	9.89 10.63 Fal Investors: 20.92 NL Bnd Ap 14.25 15.36 Geni: Disco 10.61 11.61 13.49 14.58 Grwth 9.48 10.36	(for Resh 125 577 Munity 877) (stei 3148 NL Munith 653 (livy Fd 1030 NL PocFd 1122 N 18 6-49 15 37 144 Sel Vol 11.79 11.79	2.6) Pioneer Fund: 1.17 NwDii 4.80 Bond 7.90 8.43 Sierra 4.14 Fund 20.41 22.31 Sherar 1.50 Sherar	f 15.12 16.17 e 16.49 17.64 in Gi 14.11 NL Incom 9.90 10.22 in Com 7.90 10.22 in Com 7.47 8.38
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A THE REAL PROPERTY AND A PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN ASSESSMENT ASSESS			Fd Art 16.43 11.40 Delow 1 Grow 27.15 NL Delch Horbr 11.84 12.94 Tx Fre Pace 29.48 32.13 Delta	6.07 (8.00) Incom 15.80 NL 6.61 7.22 Mutal 9.33 9.72 6.09 6.38 Speci 21.79 NL 18.23 11.18 Franklin Group:	Remper Funds: Noted 8.47	7.16 Prime 1.00 NL SOCIATION TX Fre 7.77 NL Swim. ML Pre Services: Swim. 5.57 Med T 16.19 NL Sover	n In 13.30 13.73 Vanguard Graup: vs. 11.05 13.75 Expir 30.68 NL nc. 4.29 4.44 Ind Tr 17.94 NL in 14.72 15.49 GNMA 8.28 NL
S. 1	THE BANK'S RESULTS For 1980 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE'S accounts showed:		Previd 4.05 4.37 DstryFd A GithFd 7.61 8.20 Dir Csp A Herite 2.07 NL DodCx Bi A ins&ind 5.21 5.69 DodCx St	11.39 AGE 1.38 3.64 2.50 NL Brown 5.59 6.36 22.13 NL DNTC 12.36 14.49 24.0 NL Grath 7.70 8.30	Non 3 7.18 7.34 111.54 7.37 1 Optn 13.49 14.74 Tx Fre 9.46 11 Summ 18.95 20.71 Mul Shr 44.89 Tech 12.52 13.48 Noess T 46.34 Tech 0 12.07 14.31 Mul Avid 3.07	0.28 Incom 7.63 NL State I NL PruSIP 12.79 13.98 Divers NL Putnom Funds:	Bond Grp: vest 13.54 NL ht 5.00 6.34 Anray 11.35 NL ht 5.00 6.34 6.31 Anushr 8.66 NL ht 7.93 8.47 Anushr 14.07 NL ht 60 12.23 NL QDIV 2.07 NL ht 7.27 NL ht
	—a balance sheet total on 31st December 1980 of 370,402 million francs, an increase of 20.46%. —total operating proceeds of 31,494 million francs, an increase of 40.8%		A invest 12.93 NL Dray Bur A invinc 18.80 NL Drayfus Grp AnMed 205.84 NL ABrid A NIGIT 4.27 4.67 Drayf	15.14 NL UTIS 4.33 4.67 1.00m 1.97 2.98 1.00m 1.97 2.98 1.00m 4.21 6.70 1.544 16.87 Copit 9.65 9.76	Keystone Mass: Not Ind 13.21 Cus B1 13.29 12.85 Not Securities: Cus B2 14.01 17.50 Balam 18.87 N	NL Int Eq. 17.51 19.14 StFrm Georg 12.99 14.20 StFrm 0.54 Grwth 11.75 12.84 StStre 14.94 StFrm	1 GP 9.91 NL MULS 8.67 NL NC 1 12.67 NL QDIV I 12.67 NL QDIV I 7.06 NL M.30 NL TYSTCO 2008 NL
	—net banking proceeds of 10,062 million francs, an increase of 34.7%. After provisions, depreciation and taxes, net banking profit was 571 million francs compared with 511 million	in 1979. It was obtained after:	America 16.00 M20 Level 2 America 7.43 7.95 H Nine America 16.00 H Nine Find B 8.56 7.30 Tax Ex	7.06 NL Crarce 9.26 NL	Cus K1 7.46 8.15 Divid 5.28 9 Cus K2 6.58 7.19 Grwth 7.85 1 Cus S1 17.25 18.85 Prefid 6.19 6 Cus S1 17.25 18.85 Prefid 6.19 6	\$30 incom \$43 6,94 Fedi 8.46 invest 9.41 10.28 invest 6.67 Optn 13.57 14.83 Sheoda	n In 13.20 13.75 Vanguard Group: Vanguard Gr
10 mm (10 mm)	 —2.002 million francs in provisions for banking risks and depreciation of securities held (net surplus). —316 million francs in tax on profits compared with 195 million in 1979. 		Stock 9.14 10.81 English BLCGt 17.58 19.21 Enton@Howe BLCinc 14.63 15.99 Ballon Buble Inc 134 Nil Source	7.89 NL GTPot 18.78 NL 18.76 N	Cits 54 6.28 6.97 Stock 9.75 10 Internet 4.70 5.14 Tox Ex 7.57 1 Moss 12.71 13.45 NELITE Fund: 19.71 21	3.27 AledT 18.19 NL 50-ver 19.28 (19.28) Aled Fund 5.6 NL 70.29 P 17.29 P 17.28 Com.s. NL NL 70.29 P 17.29 P 17.28 Com.s. NL Com.s. NL Com.s. 13.75 P 18.20 Com.s. 19.20	[강 []는 [Wein Eq 28.1] NL
5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	DIVIDEND		Bobs inv 12.56 NL Gowth : Boche Chanclir: incom Heyter 9.38 9.97 Stock	9.07 10.35 12.79 12.35 12.79 1	Involve 11.86 12.55 Marks Pulgaria Marks	1.22 Seeci	Roe Fds: Wood Struthers: deVeg 47.70 NL 120.57 NL Neuw 14.15 NL Pine 12.45 NL 12
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	In its meeting of 29th May 1981, the Committee representing the shareholders decided: —to pay a dividend of 12 francs per share plus a tax credit of 6 francs (amount already paid to the Treasury).	r a total amount of 18 francs,	NDec 14.46 15.51 Crem TaxEx 1.00 HL EneRs Beac Gth 11,40 NL Servey Beac HIII 12.51 NL Elsa Tr	923 10.74 Grwth 9.99 10.92 14.60 15.96 Incom 4.80 NL 14.61 17.83 Horf Gth 11.69 NL 16.61 Horf Lay 27.97 NL	TxFDI L00 NL Neutoroor Berm: Lite Ins. 10.40 11.89 Engy 71.88 LiteInr 13.44 NL Guard 32.14 Laganis Soyles; Libity 3.57	StPoul Invest: SinSol Si	1 12/7 NL
14 M R	—to appropriate the sum of 435 million francs to reserves. Following this appropriation, reserves amount to 2,610 million francs.	ł	Solid Asia	8.65 Herold 145.79 NL 155.86 NL Hor Man 22.24 NL	Cost 17.67 NL Martin 4.17 Auci 14.38 NL Partn 16.68	NL Scudder Funds: Street	rith 10.43 11.62 quote.
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14 : 174 5-2 14 €	CONSOLIDATED POSITION		Cotion & price Classe	America	ın Exchange	Options	Option 5. price Close
(1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2) (2	On 31st December 1980 the Group's consolidated balance sheet total was 410 billion francs. Consolidated profit for the year was 1.013 million francs, of which 796 million is due SOCIETÉ GÉNÉR	ALE.	Jul Oct Jul Oct	America	n Exchange For the Week Ending July 10, 199		26746 35 2 276 472 476 2674 35 1 5 0 5 2 276 479 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176 176
	On 31st December 1980 the Group's consolidated balance sheet total was 410 billion francs. Consolidated profit for the year was 1,013 million francs, of which 796 million is due SOCIETÉ GÉNÉR On 31st December total deposits managed by the Group amounted to 172 billion francs, and its consolidated Consolidated shareholders' equity was 7.9 billion francs.	ALE. I commitments were 186 billion.	Jul Oct Jul Oct	America Option & price Cicc	For the Week Eading July 10, 196		25% 30 2 2% 4½ 4% 22% 10% 15% 25% 16% 25% 16% 25% 16% 25% 16% 16% 16% 16% 25% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25% 16% 16% 25%
(現る 歌)	On 31st December 1980 the Group's consolidated balance sheet total was 410 billion francs. Consolidated profit for the year was 1,013 million francs, of which 796 million is due SOCIETÉ GÉNÉR On 31st December total deposits managed by the Group amounted to 172 billion francs, and its consolidated Consolidated shareholders' equity was 7.9 billion francs. THE SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE SHARE	commitments were 186 billion.	Jul Oct Jul Oct	America Option & price Option & price Memory: 20 b 10% b 22% 7% 8% a 22% 7% 8% 7 1-16	For the Week Ending July 10, 196 Close Cotion & price Close Avenet 45 SN n 115 n 1	B1 Outlon & price Close	254 30 2 296 472 486 254 30 2 296 476 186 255 4 5 5 6 1
()	On 31st December 1980 the Group's consolidated balance sheet total was 410 billion francs. Consolidated profit for the year was 1,013 million francs, of which 796 million is due SOCIETÉ GÉNÉR On 31st December total deposits managed by the Group amounted to 172 billion francs, and its consolidated Consolidated shareholders' equity was 7.9 billion francs. THE SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE SHARE 1980 was a decisive stage for SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE in the development of private shareholding. The bank cash shares since 1946 for an amount approaching 100 million francs. This transaction was very successful as more	commitments were 186 billion.	Cotton & price Jul Oct Jail Oct Aetna 30 a 1014 a 46 3794 35 594 694 a 48 3794 40 516 29-16 4 274 3794 45 b 13-16 b a a 3274 35 13-16 b a 3274 30 270 374 1-16 34 3274 40 a 56 3274 50 116 3274 50 174 3274 50 185 4577 50 1-16 4577 50 1-16 4577 50 1-16 4577 50 1-16 4577 50 1-16 4577 50 1-16 4578 50 1-16 4	America Option 5 price Clor Mesuph 20 b 10% b 22% 7% 8% a 22% 7% 8% a 25% 25% 7% 8% a 25% 25% 35% 15% 27% 25% 35% 15% 27% 2 % 25% 35% 15% 27% 16% 27% 16% 27% 7% 4% 4% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2%	For the Week Ending July 10, 196 Close Cotion & price Close Avenet 45 SN n 115 n 1	B1 Outlon & price Close	25% 30 2 2% 4½ 5% 25% 35 1 b a b 25% 35 1 b a b 25% 35 1 b a b 25% 35% 5% b 3% 5 5% 5 5% 5 5% 5 5% 5 5%
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() "我们是是我们的一个是我们的,我们是我们的一个是我们的,我们也是我们的一个是我们的我们是我们就是我们我们就是我们我们就是我们我们的我们的,我们就是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的,我们就是我们的一个是我们们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的是我们的是我们的是我们的是我们的是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的是我们们是我们们是我们们的一个是我们们的我们们是我们们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的是我们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的一个是我们的是我们们的是我们们就是我们的我们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们们们的一个是我们们的一个是我们们们的一个是我们们们的一个是我们们们的一个是我们们们们的一个是我们们们的一个是我们们们们们们的一个是我们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们们	On 31st December 1980 the Group's consolidated balance sheet total was 410 billion franca. Consolidated profit for the year was 1,013 million francs, of which 796 million is due SOCIETÉ GÉNÉR On 31st December total deposits managed by the Group amounted to 172 billion francs, and its consolidated consolidated shareholders' equity was 7.9 billion francs. THE SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE SHARE 1980 was a decisive stage for SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE in the development of private shareholding. The bank cash shares since 1946 for an amount approaching 100 million francs. This transaction was very successful as magnet. BANKING ACTIVITY IN FRANCE The evolution of deposits and loans was affected by the stagnation of economic activity, the acceleration of consists metalesters.	made its first capital increase in the control of t	Costion & price Cost	America Option & price Clos MesoPt 20 b 10% b 22% 22% 7% 8% 0 7 1-16 25% 30 15-16 44 30 25% 66 7 1-16 25% 30 15-16 44 12 25% 25% 30 15-16 25% 30	For the Week Eading July 10, 196 Close Cotion & price Close Avenue 45 594 20 197 20 197 Avenue 45 594 20 197 Avenue 45 595 20	B1 Cotton & price Close 37½ 45 % 34 a a 37½ 37½ 50 a 7-16 a a 37½ 10 a 26 1% 3 ½ 7 21¼ 25 34 1¼ 334 125½ 30 1-16 7-16 a a 37 25½ 30 1-16 7-16 a a 37 25½ 30 1-16 29-16 4½ 25½ 30 1-16 29-16 4½ 25½ 46 ¼ b a a 37 25½ 46 ¼ b a a 3	26746 30 2 276 4V) 676 2676 35 1 b a b 2676 40 36 b 14 b LTV6 15 577 b 36 b 1796 20 246 276 176 176 1796 20 146 1 146 1 16 1796 20 146 20 1 176 1 16 1797 20 1 176 20 1 176 1 18 1797 20 1 176 20 1 176 1 18 1797 20 1 176 20 1 176 1 18 1797 20 1 176 20 1 176 1 18 1798 20 1 176 20 1 176 1 18 1798 20 1 176 20 1 176 1 18 1798 20 1 179 21 1 18 1798 20 1 179 21 1 18 1798 20 1 179 21 1 18 1798 20 1 179 2 1 1 18 1798 20 1 179 2 1 1 18 1798 20 1 179 2 1 1 18 1798 20 1 179 2 1 1 18 1798 20 1 179 2 1 1 18 1798 20 1 179 2 1 1 18 1798 20 1 1798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 1916 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 18 1800 2798 20 1 180 1 180 20 1800 2798 20 20 1 180 1 180 20 1800 2798 20 20 1 180 1 180 20 1800 2798 20 20 20 20 20 20 1800 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 1800 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 1800 2
() "我们是我们是一个,我们是我们的,我们是我们的,我们也是我们的,我们也是我们的,我们也是我们的我们是我们的我们就是我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的我们们也会会会了。 我们是我们的我们就是我们的,我们就是我们的我们的我们的我们的我们的,我们们就会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会会	On 31st December 1980 the Group's consolidated balance sheet total was 410 billion francs. Consolidated profit for the year was 1,013 million francs, of which 796 million is due SOCIETÉ GÉNÉR On 31st December total deposits managed by the Group amounted to 172 billion francs, and its consolidated consolidated shareholders' equity was 7.9 billion francs. THE SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE SHARE 1980 was a decisive stage for SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE in the development of private shareholding. The bank cash shares since 1946 for an amount approaching 100 million francs. This transaction was very successful as magart. BANKING ACTIVITY IN FRANCE The evolution of deposits and loans was affected by the stagnation of economic activity, the acceleration of credit restrictions. On 2nd January 1981 total customer deposits were 127,839 million francs, an increase of 8.3% when compligure. The 7.6% increase in sight deposits was alightly less than that of time deposits (8.8%) which represented 59.0	made its first capital increase in the than 15,000 subscribers took price rises and the worsening of the wor	Costion & price Cost	America Option & price Clos MesoPt 20 b 10% b 22% 22% 7% 8% 0 7 1-16 25% 30 15-16 44 30 25% 66 7 1-16 25% 30 15-16 44 12 25% 25% 30 15-16 25% 30	For the Week Eading July 10, 196 Close Cotion & price Close Avenue 45 594 20 197 20 197 Avenue 45 594 20 197 Avenue 45 595 20	B1 Cotton & price Close 37½ 45 % 34 a a 37½ 37½ 50 a 7-16 a a 37½ 10 a 26 1% 3 ½ 7 21¼ 25 34 1¼ 334 125½ 30 1-16 7-16 a a 37 25½ 30 1-16 7-16 a a 37 25½ 30 1-16 29-16 4½ 25½ 30 1-16 29-16 4½ 25½ 46 ¼ b a a 37 25½ 46 ¼ b a a 3	25% 30 2 2% 4V 6% 25% 35 1 b a b b 4 b b 1 b 1 b a b b 1 b 1 b a b b 1 b 1 b
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By Eugene T. Maleska



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26 Burdensome 21 Temporary substitute 23 Sister 24 Steals a

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ALGARVE ALGIERS AMSTERDAM

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53 He rats to the cops 57 Border upon

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MEXICO CITY

MONTREAL

NEW DELHI NEW YORK NICE OSLO PARIS

RIO DE JANEI ROME SALISBURY

SAO PAULO

SECUL SHAMGHAI SINGAPORE STOCKHOLM

SYDNEY TELAVIV TOKYO TUNIS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

(All turnes GMT).
Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 3,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 13,070 MHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands. East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave, 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 11,866, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,005 MHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19,24, £5,31,42 and 49 mater bands,

Southern Africa: 25.450, 21.660, 17,880, 17,705, 15,400, 12,095, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 MHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31,41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1.123KHz and 227M, 413 KHz and 212M ar 6.39KHz and 447M Medium Wove. 25,650, 21,710. 17,770. 15.310. 11,760. 9,410. 7,140.6,180 and 1.990 MHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,459, 21,550, 17,770, 15,318, 11,750, 9,400, 7,180 and 4,195 MHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19,25, 31, 41 and 45 meter bands.

Gost and South East Asia: 25.690, 17.790, 15.310. 11.790, 9.570, 6.195 and 3.915 KHz in the 11. 16. 19. 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singopore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

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The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Western Europa: KHz 15.245, 7,225, 5,955, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,260, 9,360, 1,396 in the 19.7, 41.0, 49.5, 50.4, 75.4, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle Bost: KHz 15.205, 11.925, 11.760, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.5, 20.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 mete

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 25.000, 4,110 and 1.575 in the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 47.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11,925, 9,760, 7,105 in the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter

Atrica: KHz 26,040, 21,660, 17,870, 19,530, 11,915, 9,530 7,280, 6,125, 3,970 in the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 31.5,

RADIO CANADA INTERNATIONAL

Western Europe: 9600-0700 Mon.-Fri.: KHz 6140, 7155, 9760, 11625 in the 49, 41, 31 and 25 meter bands; 1900-2000 Dally: KHz 7130, 41m; 1900-2100 Dally: KHz 755, 1525, 17875, 71630 in the 31, 19, 16 and 13 meter bands; 2000-2100 Dally: KHz 7295, 17820 in the 41 and 16 meter bands; 2000-2300 Mon.-Fri.: KHz

Africa, 6606-9700 Mon.-Fri.: KHz 9590, 11775, 11960 in the 31 and 25 meter bands; 1800-2000 Daily: KHz 15260 and 17870 in the 19 and 16 meter bands; 2100-2200 Daily: KHz 11945, 15150, 17270 in the 25, 19 and 16 meter bands, and Saf.-Sun.: KHz 15325 and 17875 in the 19 and 16 meter bands.

Middle East, 0600-8700 Mon.-Frl.: KHz 15235 and 17860 in the 19 and 16 meter bands.

a170. 15325. 17875 in the 49, 19 and 16 meter bands.

RADIO NEWSCASTS.

device 26 Actress

Massey 27 Dressed to the -(chic) 28 Heroic poem 30 Sheli 31 Frost's "right

place for love" 32 Binge 35 Alliance acronym 38 Like some stars 39 — box of

Greek myth 41 Heavy fabric 42 Light craft 44 Hurry 46 Suds homeland

50 Umpire's 51 Woodwind

53 State flower of — Ness preposition Videri," N.C.

59 Speakers

LUCK MARCE A BUTTERFLY LANDED ON MY NOSE! N U T

FOR SWAKES

¿ὑὴ 攻ϗὲ ΔΚΙϽϨ7ΕΙ Λ. ÚNE OF UNLY A DOZEN PEOPLE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD WHO HAS HAD A BUTTERFLY LAND ON HER NOSE

























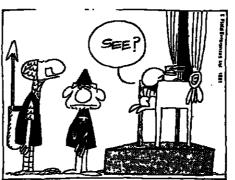


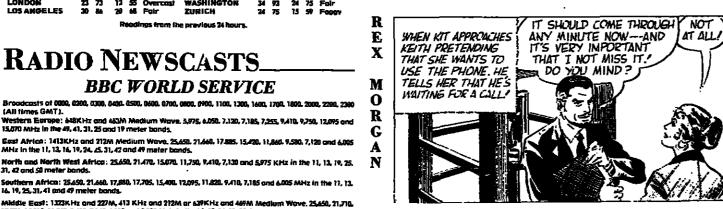




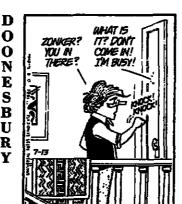












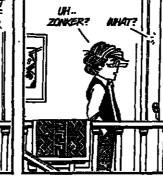












DENNIS THE MENACE



(In the game between the world Andersson preferred a wing counterattack with 8 . . P-KR4, encour-

11 BxN, a difficult position to judge would have arisen from 11 NxN!?; 12 B-K3, P-K4; 13 BxB, RxB; 14 R-N1. If White can arrange to play N-Q5 soon, his game would be positionally overwhelming.

Andersson did not trust defending that, but after 11 . . QxN; 12 B-K3! (12 BxRP?!, P-KN3; 13 B-K2,

BOOKS.

THE COMPOSER'S ADVOCATE A Radical Orthodoxy for Musicians By Erich Leinsdorf. 216 pp. \$14.95. Yale University Press, 92A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520.

NOTES OF SEVEN DECADES

By Antal Dorati. Illustrated. 371 pp. \$22.50. Wayne State University Press, The Leonard N. Simons Building, Detroit, Mich. 48202.

THE GRAMMAR OF CONDUCTING A Practical Guide to Baton Technique and Orchestral Interpretation By Max Rudolf. Illustrated. 471 pp. \$16. Schirmer Books, 866 Third Ave., New York 10022. Reviewed by Donal Henahan

THE art of conducting orchestras is I an arcane one, but it can be penetrated Antal Dorati's daughter, at the time only 3 years old, was able to put her finger on the mystery after listening to him lead one rehearsal: "Daddy, you are the only musician who makes no noise!" Dorati's col-league, Erich Leansdorf, who devotes a good deal of space to discussing the craft of conducting, sums up the mys-

tery in this way:
"One of the differences between evaluating performers who sing or play instruments and those who conduct is the mability of most lay people to understand what conductors are doing Many music lovers can easily distinguish a first-rate tenor from an indifferent one, an outstanding pianist from a routine performer, or a truly fine string player from a scratchy practitioner. Uncertainty of pitch, shortage of breath, or sloppy banging on a piano can be detected by most listeners. Yet these same listeners are at a loss to judge the capabili-ties of a conductor. The qualifications for this clusive art and craft are a mystery to all but a very few experts."

That says it, certainly, though less directly than did the young Miss

Complicating the mystery is the sticky issue of baton technique and the conductor's schooling matters that are lucidly treated in Max Rudoil's classic handbook, now published in an enlarged second edition. However, out of his decades of experience. Dorati wishes to report that conducting schools are of little or no use: "For conducting 'technique,' of which one hears so much spoken in a highfalutin, superficial way, can be dismissed as hardly existing. It is an elementary set of signals which can be explained in a few minutes, and understood in less."

Leinsdorf concurs. Musical performance, he says, is an extension of human personality: "The simple fact that sound is a part of personality has, from my earliest acquaintance with conducting made me dubious about so-called baton technique. I have always refused to teach conducting, supporting my refusal with the argument that the motions are of no con-

And yet, just as obviously, no conductor can draw music from an orchestra unless he knows the basic lan-



guage of conducting and can use it fluently. The time-beater who thinks it necessary to break each measure of a fluid adagio into a dozen subdivi-sions would have a difficult time coaxing a proper legato from the musicians — unless, as could happen, the musicians decided to put their heads down and ignore the distractingly jer-

Ultimately, despite their variety of viewpoints, all three of these books are testaments to the overriding need for authority in the orchestra conduc-tor. But not, as often was so in an earlier time, authority built purely on tyranny and fear. Leinsdorf recalls that when he arrived in the United States in 1937, "a musician at the Radio City Music Hall would recognize that he was being given notice if the conductor raised two fingers of his left hand while continuing to heat time with his right. It meant that the unfortunate person had two weeks of employment left."

Now, of course, the music unions in the United States do not put up with that sort of thing. In fact, says Leinsdorf. The pendulum has swung all the way from one extreme, when con-ductors brutalized musicians and dismissed them without warning for real or imagined failures, to the other, in which ideas of social justice take precedence over concepts of excellence."

That swinging pendulum has brought with it, however, certain clear gains not only for the orchestral musician but also for the general musical health. Far more than in the past, au thority now must be proved in the merciless fire of rehearsal and per-formance. The writings of most con-ductors can be read as briefs in their own defense — as proofs piled upon proofs that they deserve to stand before other musicians and impose their

Dorati, for instance, wants it understood that he not only knew Bartók and Stravinsky but that the composers sanctioned certain interpretations of their scores in private discussion with him, like Moses receiving the stone tablets. Similarly, Leinsdorf can refer to the three years he spent as Toscanini's assistant at the Salzburg Festival in the 1930s. Especially in a conductor's early years, such proxy authority may be as valuable to him as absolute pitch.

Finally, however, a superior conductor's success with an orchestra is based on just one thing: He knows more than the musicians do and he hears better, and they accept the fact, however grudgingly. Once that is un-derstood — and Dorati. Leinsdorf and Rudolf all help, in their fashions - the question of how one musician who makes no noise can become so much more respected than another will seem less of a mystery.

Donal Henahan is music critic of The New York Times.

CHESS.

By Robert Byrne

THE temptation is always there to grab the first thing available rather than to look deeper to discover a more potent way to get the upper hand. Especially when there is material for the taking, the chances are that it will be seized without even a serious glance at alternatives.

Most of the time, the obvious course is sufficient and correct, yet there is also a significant minority of positions in which foregoing material gain in favor of maintaining the at-tack yields a decisive control of the play. One example of this is the game between Alexander Belyavsky, the Soviet co-champion, and Ulf Andersson, a Swedish grandmaster, from the Moscow International Tournament.

The Keres attack, 6 P-KN4!?, is-still hotly disputed: Will it cramp the Black position or will it loosen and weaken the White position? It is adopted by the conservative as well asthe adventurous because the alternatives, 6 B-K2, 6 B-K3 or 6 P-B4, are too tame to put a dent in Black's solid-Scheveningen system.

champion, Anatoly Karpov, and a former world champion, Bonis Spassky, in Tilburg last year, Black tried counterplay in the center with 8 . . . P-Q4, but White got a dangerons attack with 9 B-QN5, B-Q2; 10 PxP, NxP; 11 N/3xN, PxN; 12 B-K3!?, B-K2; 13 Q-Q2!?, BxRP; 14 0-0-0.)

Andersson preferred a wine counterpart of the preferred a wine counterpart.

aging the advance with 9 P-N5 so he might develop tactical threats with his 9 ... N-KN5. On 10 B-K2, Q-N3;

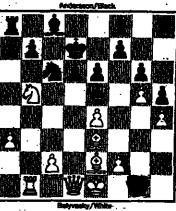
RxP activates Black's pieces), he did OxOch; 13 BxO, since White's advantage in space might be unpleasant.

Andersson might have tried

14 . . Q-R4, but he is addicted to

14...Q-R4, but he is addicted to exchange sacrifices, and with 14...QxNP; 15 N-N5; Q-K4, permitted Belyavsky to capture a rook by 16 N-B7ch, K-Q1; 17 NxR; the idea here was that he could catch the trapped knight with 17...B-Q2, followed by 18...K-B1 and 19...K-N1.

But Belyavsky crossed him up by playing for attack with 16 R-N1, K-Q2; 17 Q-Q3! It was now futile to try. 17...P-Q4 because of 18 P-KB41.



Position after 16 ... K-Q2

OxKP: 19 OxQ, PxQ; 20 R-Q1ch, K-K2; 21 B-B5ch, K-K1; 22 N-B7mate.

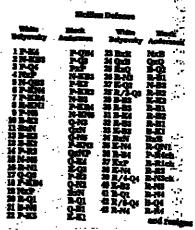
Accordingly, Andersson had to submit to 17 . P-R3; 18 P-KB4, Q-N2; 19 NxP!, BxN; 20 R-Q1, fatally exposing the Black king in the center.

After 21 . . Q-B1; 22 P-K5, it would have been absurd to save the exchange by 22 . R-K1? because of 23 Q-QB3 followed by 24 RxBch and a quick end to the Black king.

On 23 BxR, 23 . BxRP? would have been awful because 24 B-B6, B-K2; 25 B-B3 permits no recourse against the threat of 26 BxNch followed by 27 Q-Q8ch! forcing mate.

against the tureat of 26 BxNch followed by 27 Q-Q8ch!, forcing mate. The key to winning the exchangeahead ending was Belyavsky's 35 K-N4!, threatening to infiltrate with 36 K-R5, and 37 K-N6, setting up a winning rook-and-pawn ending by 38 R/5xB!

Anderson played 43 . R-R4, but seeing that the rook-and-pawn ending was hopeless after 44 RxB, RxR; 45 RxPch, he gave up at once.



Oil and Money Conference. London, Sept. 28-29.

The second annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 28 and 29 in London. For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune, Conference Dept., 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747-12-65. Telex: 612832.

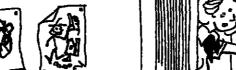


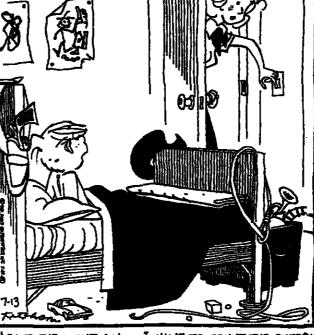


Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Jumples MAGIC COVEY BAMBOO KITTEN Answer: What the bankrupt boomerang manufacturer was trying for— A COMEBACK

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office" "*Printed* in Great Britain'





LEAVE THE LIGHT ON ... I HAVE TO COUNT THE SHEEP!

7 Top 3:51 Mile In Oslo; Coe Sets 1,000-Meter Mark

By Neil Amenic New York Times Service OSLO - In perhaps the most numers bettered 3 minutes 51 secands Saturday night, led by Steve Overes 3.49.25

Ovett's winning performance, during the Dulux Games at Bislett Stidium, was slower than his stidium, was slower than his mend-record 3:48.8 set here last open But Saturday night's race, which followed Sebastian Coe's second breaking 2:12.18 for 1,000 erers, may have ushered in a new

Jest Luis Gonzales was second the Overt in 3:49.67. Steve Scott stapped Jim Ryum's 13-year-old US record of 3:51.1, finishing daird in 3:49.68.

Ryun's old mark also was broien by Todd Harbour, who was fell in 3:50.34, two studes behind Heis Walker of New Zealand (3:50.26), the former outdoorregional holder. The remaining primaters under 3:51 were Steve Cham, 20; of Britain, who finished sizeconds under his best previous some in 3:50.38, and Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany, 1:20.91. Eighth was John Robson and Britain in 3:52.44. Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland, the indoor mile king was minth in 3:56.50, a ime that would have won most

Inspiring Stadium

With a brisk early 400-meter pace of 51.6 seconds from James King an American who was added to the field as a rabbit only 45 minnies before the race, Coe sprinted past the 800-meter mark in 1:443, faster than the winning time in the open 800 earlier in the evening. Last year, Coe ran 2:13:40 here in cities the previous mark.

"There is something about this studium," Coe, the 1980 Olympic 500-meter champion from Britain said of his second worldrecord performance in a month. It's the atmosphere. You can be afted beyond belief before the gun

Coe's triumph, before a crowd of 12,822, followed his world-record 800 (1:41,72) last month and a 3:31.95 for 1,500 meters, the "Hind fastest ever, earlier in the

"Now I've got to slow him "down," said Peter Coe, his father and coach, who was shouting out splits in the early stages on the 00-meter track and then waving a jacket at his son in the final straightaway, 30 meters from the finish. Now I've got to rest and take care of him. I can't have him "going over the top."

Another Olympic chamion, Edwin Moses, extended his amazing string of victories in the 400-meter Jurdles And James Robinson, America's No. 1 half-miler, drove the last 60 meters and outleaned Harald Schmidt of West Germany in the final strides of the 800 (1:44.95 to 1:44.96). Pentti Siner-sari of Finland unloaded a winung javelin throw of 293 feet 4

But not all of the stars escaped. Grete Waitz of Norway was forced out of the 5,000-meter race with a foot injury while she was on a record pace at the 3,900-meter mark Ingrid Christensen of Nor-way won the event in 15 minutes 28.43 seconds and was credited with a world record as she beat the mark of 15:30.6 set by Jan Merrill of the United States. A faster time has been posted by a woman, but it was in a race against men.

New York Times Service

LENINGRAD - The Soviet

Union swept to an easy victory over the United States Saturday in

the dual athletic meet here, stretch-

ing the lead established in the first

day's events Friday to post an

The victory, the 13th for the Russians in 17 meets since 1958,

followed a familiar pattern. The

American men, strong on the track, won their competition hand-ily, 118 points to 105, but Soviet

dominance of the field events and

the women's competition, which

in they won 99 points to 60, more than compensated.

point of the day came with an out-

standing performance by sprinter Cliff Wiley that won the 400-meter

relay. Wiley, a 26-year-old law stu-

dent from Baltimore, took the ba-

ton for the anchor leg step-for-step with Viktor Markin, the 400 meter gold medalist at the Moscow Olympic Games, then outraced the Russian to win by five yards.

The Wiley-Markin matchup was a come to offer-

the closest the meet came to offer

ing a rerun of the Moscow Games

as they might have been if the U.S.

team had not boycotted the Olym-

pics. Otherwise, the competition provided little that 20,000 specta-

lors at Lenin Stadium here and

millions who watched live on Sovi-

et television could consider as a

substitute for the traditional

Outstanding Performers

The Russians, naming the out-

landing performers of the meet.

plit the honors evenly. The Amer-ans named were Jeff Phillips, a

4-year-old student from Onio.

be won the 100-meter and 200-

teter dash events, and Louise

itter, a 23-year-old high jumper

om Texas, who won her event

fit a meet record of 6 feet 41:

Olympic rivalry.

For the Americans the high

overall margin of 204 points to

Russians Easily Outclass

U.S. Team at Track Meet

sprint.

Moscow Games.

Carl Lewis won the 100-meter dash, but it was a painful victory that could curtail some of his immediate spring and long jump

Moses, a familiar figure to Norwegian track and field fans, easily outdistanced five other competitors, including Bart Williams and James King, his American rivals, in 47.99 seconds. It was the 65th consecutive victory for Moses in a string that is in its fourth year. Moses, the 1976 Olympic champion, probably could have broken his world record of 47.13, but coasted the last 10 meters, with Williams a distant second in 49.93.

Lewis won the 100-meter dash in 10.19 seconds, but 10 meters from the tape he suffered a slight cramp in his right calf. Lewis said that as he crossed the finish line one foot ahead of his American rival, James Sanford, his right hamstring muscle tightened.
The 100 had been billed as a po-

tential world-record race, with Lewis, Sanford, Allan Wells of Britain, the 1980 Olympic champion, and Stanley Floyd, another top-ranking American and Ernest Obengof Ghana.

But Floyd's blocks went out from under him at the start, Wells slowed, sensing that the race might be recalled; Sanford stopped at the 90-meter mark, misjudging the fin-ish line while slightly in front of ewis at the time. And Herschel Walker, the University of Georgia star, fell down three steps into the



Sebastian Coe runs the 1,000 meters in record time in Oslo.

Cauthen Feels at Home in Britain

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service

NEWMARKET, England — In his dark blue and light blue silks with the white jodhpurs and the boots, Steve Cauthen was no different - that boyish smile, those long fingers when he shook hands, the straight, dark hair. In his silks,

he could have been at Belmont or Santa Anita, but no, everything else was different. He was here at Newmarket, leaning on a wooden railing near the huge scale of the jockey's waiting room in this small

NADIG RETTRES

Marie-Theres Nadig of

Switzerland bas an-

nounced her retirement

from World Cup skiing.

Nadig, who won two gold medals in the 1972 Olym-

pics, is the current over-all World Cup champion.

Yuri Sedykh, winner in the men's

hammer throw, and Tatiana Anisi-

mova, winner of the women's 100-

meter hurdles and 200-meter

Soviet superiority in the field

events was underscored when Da-

vid McKenzie, a 32-year-old hammer-thrower, established an American record in the event of

better than the old mark, and still

"I ride at about 114 now," he

than in the United States "as long as I enjoy it here." He has a home to the different track here.

here," he said. "I've ridden at all of them except one. No two courses are the same. I prefer the variety rather than going to the same track every day week after week like you do at Belmont or Aqueduct."

When he returned to Kentucky

last winter he visited his Triple Crown horse, Affirmed, at Spendthrift Farms.

"He looked at me, but I don't

a few races at the Meadowlands, Saratoga and Santa Anita, but he's an English jockey now.

I really like it here - the people, the race courses, the way of life. You have to come over here and stay a while to appreciate it. I like the countryside, I like going up the Thames on a cruise. I like playing golf and tennis. I like watching Wimbledon on the television. I might go to the Open, the golf tournament. And over here racing is more of a sport. In America, it's a business, strictly. Here, it's a business but it's also a sport. 237 feet 2 inches, more than a foot. I'm not saying one way is right or wrong. But that's the way it is."

finished third behind two Russians. The winner, Sedykh, twice Olympic champion, hurled the hammer 257 feet 6 inches, and that Stakes over seven furlongs. was more than 10 feet short of the At the nearby brick building, one window was selling the 5-pound tickets, and 10 windows world record he established in the A small but vociferous group of Americans in the crowd at Lenin Stadium, mostly students at Leningrad University, cheered and waved hand-lettered banners for the U.S. winners. One favorite was Karin Smith, a 25-year-old javelinthrower, whose victory, along with Ritter's in the high jump, prevented a Soviet sweep of the women's were being walked by grooms.

field events. Weak U.S. Team

A disappointment for the Americans came in the men's 800 meters, traditionally a strong event for the U.S. team but one that went to the Russians Saturday af-ter a strong finishing burst by Anatoly Reshetnyak, a relatively unknown Russian.

The Americans, Randy Wilson and Mark Enyeart, set a relatively slow pace from the gun and appeared surprised when the Russian broke away in the last turn and relegated them to second and third places.

Privately, Soviet officials did not disguise their disappointment at what the American coaches acknowledged was not a top-flight American team. Although U.S. teams have lost to the Russians by wider margins in the past, not ches. The Russians honored were with fewer top-echelon performers, spot with Mike Smith.

roof. Next to it was a brick building the size of a small farm house where they take the bets at this race track out here in the English horse country northeast of Lon-

When he spoke, the squeaky voice was different, too. Different accent. Different choice of phras-

"Everything's fine over here with me," he said before the first race. "Good as gold." He sounded more like the actor Dudley Moore than the kid who

earned to ride horses in Kentucky.

That's only natural. Cauthen is in his third racing season in England now. Stay here that long and you'd sound different, too. To those who remember him riding Affirmed to the Triple Crown in 1978, he'll always be "The Kid" but he's not a kid anymore. He's 21 years old, perhaps half an inch taller than he was and a little heav-

He intends to ride here rather

They have 60 race courses

know if he recognized me or not," Cauthen said. "I think he'd recog-nize me if I got on his back. That was my relationship with him. He knew who I was when I was on his

He has returned to America for

Cauthen excused himself. He had to ride Ashenden, a 2-year-old colt, in the Plantation Maiden were selling 1-pound tickets to men in tweed jackets or shirtsleeves, to women in tailored suits or sun dresses. Up on the manually operated board, Can-then's horse was at 8-1, the fifth choice Below was a sign, "going: good." In the unshaded grass pad-dock surrounded by a wooden fence, the horses for the first race Soon the American jockey in the dark blue and light blue silks was boosted up on Ashenden, the No.

"He's done a good job, he has," After 54 Holes, Haas Leads Milwankee Golf

The Associated Press MILWAUKEE - Jay Haas, bidding for his second victory in his fifth season on the PGA Tour. fired a 5-under-par 67 Saturday to assemble a total of 201, 15 under par, and take a 5-stroke lead into the final round of the Greater

Milwaukee Open golf tournament. "A lot of things can happen between now and the 72d hole," he said after his round. "I'll try not to look ahead. But it's hard to do." many U.S. squads have come here. Rex Caldwell shared the runner-up



a railbird said as Canthen moved Ashenden up the straightaway turf course to the starting line atop a rise. "He's settled in quite well. The jockeys seem to get along with him. Not a bad word passed about him. Not publicly, at least. He's right there in the top 10 of the joc keys here."

proclaimed, "They're under start-er's orders." Moments later, they were off. In the distance, the horses were

mere specks on the horizon of the green countryside below a soft blue sky. As the cavalry charge approached, one with binoculars was aying, "Piggy's in front," meaning Lester Piggott, the most famous English jockey. Piggott's horse would win, with Cauthen's horse

As the American rider returned to the jockey's quarters through the crowd, he was virtually ignored. No boos. No encouragement.

think horseplayers understand the same more here than they do in America," he said as he waited for his next race. "Here they understand that everyone's not perfect, that things do happen. And if it's a good horse, they put more money on the horse the next

Victory Over Czechs In Davis Cup Tennis

U.S. Team Secures

came to life Sunday to beat Tomas Smid, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4, and give the United States an insurmountable 3-1 lead in its Davis Cup zone semifinal against Czechoslovakia.

The victory advanced the Unit-

ed States into the semifinal round against Australia, which defeated Jimmy Connors was to meet Ivan Lendi of Czechoslovakia in the day's second singles match, the finale of the best-of-five-match for-

In the opening singles matches on Friday, Lendl defeated McEnroe 6-4, 14-12, 7-5, while Connors stopped Smid 6-3, 6-1, 6-2. The United States took a 2-1 lead on Saturday when Stan Smith teamed with Bob Lutz to down Lendl and Smid 9-7, 6-3, 6-2 in the doubles.

Smid was the victim of McEnroe's return to form that had given 22-year-old New Yorker the Wimbledon singles title only a week ago and had taken him to the No.! spot in the world. It was McEnroe at his finest.

In the final set, McEnroe broke Smid's service in the first game, the winning shot a backhand that caught the Czechoslovak at the net, then served out the set

After the loss to Lendl, who also beat McEnroe in the French Open, McEnroe said he was worn out mentally as well as physically from his tumultuous two weeks at Wim-

In Baastad, Sweden, Paul McNamee gave Australia a place in the zone semifinals with a 2-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-4 victory over Mats Wilander of Sweden. The victory gave Australia a 3-1 lead. The remaining match, between Peter McNamara of Australia and Per Hjertquist was called off when rain forced disruption of play with the score 6-6 in the first set. In Timisoara, Romania, Guiller-

mo Vilas clinched a 3-1 victory for Argentina when he beat Florin Segarceanu, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1. Ar-gentina will meet Britain in the semifinals.

In Christchurch, New Zealand, Buster Mottram, Britain's hero of the opening day, stepped down from his second singles match and it gave New Zealand its only success. Jonathon Smith, standing in for Mottram, who had a blistered hand, was beaten, 4-6, 11-9, 6-2, by Russell Simpson in the second reverse singles to leave Britain as 4-1

Britain's triumph stemmed from Mottram's impressive victory on Friday, when he was down, two sets to one, and came back to beat Chris Lewis, the top New Zealand player. Lewis was again a disappointment to the home crowd Sun-day, losing, 6-2, 6-2, to Richard Lewis. It was such a listless display that Chris Lewis, at the suggestion of officials, apologized to the crowd of 3,000.

In Lerida, Spain, the Spanish team completed a 5-0 rout of

From the loudspeaker, a voice Alban Captures 18th Leg of Tour

MORZINE, France - Robert Alban of France won the 18th stage of the Tour de France bicycle race Sunday. He was fastest in the 199 kilometer (124-mile) stretch from Thonon-Les-Bains to Mor-zine. Sven-Ake Nilsson of Sweden was second, and Claude Criquelion of Belgium came in third.

Bernard Hinault, the French world champion, retained the race leader's yellow jersey when he finished in a pack of about 15 riders who followed close on Criquielion's trail.

On Saturday, Sean Kelly of Ireland led a pack of 14 riders to a sprint finish to win the 17th stage. Kelly finished the hilly, 227-kilometer (142-mile) course from Besancon to Thonon-Les-Bains in five hours, 47 minutes and seven

NEW YORK — John McEnroe Monaco as José Lopez Maeso beat Louis Borliga, 6-2, 6-4, 6-0, and Fernando Luna beat Jacques Vincileoni, 6-1, 6-4, in a match reduced to best-of-three sets.

In Tel Aviv, Hungary beat Israel, 3-2, as the countries split the fi-nal two singles matches. Balazs Taroczy of Hungary defeated David Schneider, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, but Robert Machan lost to Shlomo Glickstein, 6-0, 6-4. Hungary will meet Spain in the zone final.

In Helsinki, the Netherlands won both reverse singles matches to sweep Finland, 5-0. Eric Wilborts beat Kimmo Alkio, 3-6, 2-6, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4, and Louk Sanders beat Matti Timonen, 4-6, 6-0, 7-5,

And in Portschach, Austria, the Soviet Union earned a semifinal berth against the Netherlands by defeating Austria, 4-0. On Sunday, Konstantin Pugaev beat Ingo Wimmer, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, in a rain-interrupted match. The second singles match of the day was canceled.



Stan Smith (left) watches his doubles teammate, Bob Lutz, make a play during their victory over the Czechoslovak team of Ivan Lendi and Tomas Smid in Davis Cup tennis competition.

Union Accepts, Owners Reject Proposal by Baseball Mediator

By Murray Chass

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Talks in the baseball strike broke off again during the weekend after the owners' bargaining team rejected a federal mediator's proposal that had been accepted by the players' negotia-

Disclosing that "it's getting nas-ty in there," Kenneth E. Moffett, the mediator, said he had no im-mediate plans to call another bargaining session.

Ray Grebey, the owners' chief negotiator, told a press briefing Saturday after two futile sessions with the players: "The meetings are recessed until further call by

Marvin Miller, the players' un-ion chief, said a few minutes later: They came back with absolutely nothing. After one caucus, they advised us through the mediator that unless we had a new proposal they did not care to meet."

The Moffett plan divides the 26 teams into three groups (top nine, middle eight, bottom nine), and proposes professional compensa-

the most recent two-year period.

special amateur draft selection.

basebail strike:

conducted since 1976.

upward — from bottom or middle o top, or from bottom to middle. One of the owners' major objections to the proposal dealt with the teams that would receive professional compensation for the loss of a premier free agent.

Under the plan, there would have been no professional compensation if a premier free agent moved laterally within a group or moved downward. A team losing a player moving laterally would receive an amateur draft choice as compensation. A team losing a player to a team in a lower group would receive no compensation.

"That procedure yields virtually no compensation," Grebey said. "That proposal would require more compensation for players be-low the ranking player level than for a ranking player. The clubs never were interested in doing

The owners also objected to a cash payment, \$200,000 or \$150,000, depending on other variables, that would have to be made by the team getting the compensation player to the team losing him. When Miller was asked if the

Mediator's Proposal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Terms of the settlement proposal suggested by

A premium free agent will be defined as any eligible player in

the top 20 percent at his position, based on statistical criteria over

agents, those with more than 12 years of major league service, and

those who are 35 or older will be excluded from the premier cate-

Premier free agents can negotiate with any number of teams rather than being limited to selection by 13 teams in the free-agent

draft. Other free agents will be subject to the draft as it has been

In any given year, only 12 premier free agents will require com-

pensation of a professional player to the free agent's former team.

The compensation for any additional premier free agents will be a

The extent of compensation, given and received, will be deter-

mined by a team's relative standing. Based on two-year records,

the 26 teams will be divided into three categories: the top nine, the

middle eight and the bottom nine. If a premier free agent moves

up two levels, from a bottom team to a top team, the signing team

will protect 24 players, and the losing team will select an unpro-

tected player. If a premier free agent moves up one level, from the bottom to the middle or from the middle to the top, the signing

team will protect 30 players. If a premier free agent moves within

the same group, the team losing him will receive an amateur draft

choice. If a premier free agent moves downward, there will be no

player as compensation, it will pay the compensating team a sum

of money, presumably to reduce the punitive aspect of direct com-

pensation. If the compensating team protects 24 players, it receives \$200,000. If it protects 30 players, it receives \$150,000.

ply is in use and a like quantity is

drying for a year. Besides the

boats, virtually all accessories are

had a seamstress in the sail room who was 82 years old and had been

working here since she was 15,

with just enough time out to have two children."

"This is the Tripper." Sandy said, pausing before a 17-foot plastic cance. "Maybe you saw the

Built-In Memory

She referred to a sequence of

"Then," Mike said, "they had to

"Until recently," Mike said, "we

made here, including sails.

When a team loses a free agent and receives a professional

Kenneth E. Moffett, the federal mediator in the major league

owners' negotiators suggested any substitutes for those two provisions, he said, "I will quote Grebey: 'No, not at this time.'

Controversy had surfaced over the authorship of the proposal. Grebey said that it was actually Miller who was the source of the proposal, and the union chief said that the owners' chief negotiator was lying.

After meeting until about 2 a.m. Saturday, the bargainers returned to the table at II a.m. and, in the next two hours, met jointly for about 40 minutes before recessing

Moffett made a special trip to New York from Washington on Thursday to deliver the proposal to Grebey and Miller, and it became the primary topic of conver-sation when talks resumed Friday after a five-day recess.

Nancy Broff, general counsel for the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said Saturday that she had no knowledge of Miller's involvement in drafting the pro-"I wrote it," Broff said. "Ken

and I talked about it and I drafted it. We felt it could be something that would get talks going."

Grebey Annoyed

When Grebey first discussed the Moffett plan publicly early Saturday morning, he displayed annoyance that it had been categorized as a proposal — he labeled it "suggestions" — and that details

had been made public. "It's most unusual," he said. "for suggestions from a third party to be presented to the press and played on national television before they are fully discussed at the

bargaining table. Grebey then said the owners could not accept the plan "line by line, word by word with no

changes."
When he appeared at the press briefing at the lunch break, Grebey said, "Based upon the content of the mediator's proposal and the demand of the Players Association to accept it in toto, we reject it."

After stating the owners' two major objections to the plan, however, he said: "There are many aspects of it that are not objectionable and are open to negotiation."

Counterproposal

Miller said the owners did not address their objections to Moffett's proposal as he said they had promised to do. Grebey, however, said the owners' counterproposal did just that. In that counterproposal, made

Friday night, the owners divided the teams into levels within each league but called for professional compensation in all cases. The difference in the levels dealt with the number of players a team signing a premier free agent could protect from being available as compensa-

If the signing club finished in the top level, it would be able to protect 21 players; in the middle level, 23, and in the lower level 25. There would be no payment for compensation players.

The owners also proposed lowering to 10 from 12 the maximum number of premier free agents for whom professional compensation would be required. The maximum, however, could change in the third year, 1983, if there were fewer than 10 premier free agents in the 1982 draft.

All-Star Game Postponed

photographs showing the canoe being flung from the factory roof abut 60 feet from the ground. First, the advertisement testifies, CLEVELAND (AP) - Bowie Kuhn, the baseball commissioner, has announced that the all-star we flooded her and wrapped her game, originally scheduled for July around a bridge abutment. Twice. 14, has been postponed indefinite-Each time the material's built-in because of the strike.
"We hope that when our player memory allowed the hull to return

problems are settled we can reschedule the game, although it is impossible at this time to set a specific date." he said.

CFL Standings Eastern Division W L T PCT PF PA



Montreal 33 January 2 Kesuits
Saturday's Resuit Hamilton 47 Ottown IV

Red Smith: On Making a Pilgrimage to Mecca, Maine over. 'About 12 mouthfuls,' he kept in the plant. A one-year sup-

Wis., faithful readers of "Boys" and "The American Boy." Both magazines carried seductive advertisements for the Old Town canoe, and the kids had a dream.

If they had an Old Town canoe they would ship it by rail to the Chain of Lakes country in the northern Wisconsin woods, paddle through the lakes to the source of the Wisconsin River, ride the Wisconsin southwest to the town of Portage, where a mile overland would take them to the headwaters of the Fox, which flows northeast through Lake Winnebago to Green

They agreed to save their pen-nies to buy a canoe, "which in those days," Mike Fannee said recently, consulting an old cata-logue, "would have required about 3.600 permies." "An unreliable memory," one of the former kids told him, "suggests that we had about \$1.69 in the

treasury when we quarreled about something and dissolved the part-nership." Finally Arrived

For the first time in his life, the former kid had found himself in Old Town, and had steered directly for the five-story plant where name the Penobscot tribe of cient settlement on the Penobscot mouth. River. To a faithful reader of Boy," it is pronounced "Mecca."

New York Times Service "Your cance," Mike Fannce
OLD TOWN, Maine — There said, "would have been canvas
were these two kids in Green Bay,
over a wooden frame, the only
Win frighted readers of "Bour" kind the company built in those kind the company built in those days. We still build them that way but we also have wooden canoes with fiberglass covering, fiberglass canoes and plastic canoes. Today they retail from about \$550 to \$2,000 or so."

Mike Faunce and Sandy Christensen doubled as guides on a tour of Mecca. Here was the classic wooden canne.

"The planking is western red cedar," Sandy said. "The ribs are white cedar. The thwarts and decks are ash. On the gunwale, the inner rail is Sitka spruce, the outer rail mahogany. Recently we've gone back to the traditional dia-mond-shaped head on the bolts holding the thwarts."

"Some people," Mike said, "buy these boats and never put them in the water, just keep 'em in the living room as a work of art."

How Many Tacks?

In the next room Joe Lavoic and John Hardesty were fitting ribs on the iron-bound form of a canoe, which is to a boat builder as a dressmaker's dummy is to a seamstress. John took the cedar strips out of a steamer and together they bent them over the mold and Old Town canoes, kayaks, dinghies tacked them down. Then, working and even rowing shells are built swiftly before the pliable wood Old Town is a translation of the lengthwise, securing it with brass Abenaki Indians had for an an- tacks temorarily stored in his

"A visitor asked how many "Boys' Life" and "The American tacks this job took," Mike said. "The man doing it thought that

Joe said they used to have a man here who could chew gum with a mouthful of tacks. John said there

was another who tacked and chewed tobacco. When he wanted

to speak he would remove the

tacks and put them back in their box. After seeing that, John stopped sharing the box. Bath in Lye When the planking is finished, the stem caulked with a compound and seams closed with wood putty, the canoe gets a lye bath, then is fitted with a topcoat of canvas or

fiberglass. Two layers of woven fi-

berglass cloth are bound on with

layers of matting for added

strength and this surface is sanded four times. Then the boat gets a layer called gelcoat before paint-A two-year supply of wood is

Transactions BASKETBALL

POOTBALL CHICAGO—Signed Todd Bell. Optensive bock; and Scart Zethel. Gefensive and CLEYELAND—Signed Heatord Dixon.

Cornerback.
DALLAS—Preston Peorson, running back, re-

thred.

DENVER—Staned Dennis Smittl. defensive back, and John Hankerd. (Insbacker. MIAMI—Named Charley Winner are scauting

HOCKEY National Hockey League
EDMONTON—Named fed Green on assistant

Hational Bestetbut Association
CHICAGO—Anaponed that hav would not
wereiss their right of that retuck ottowing
lobby Wilkerson, forward, to join the Cleveland
lovallers. throw it off the roof five or six times so the photographer could get his sequence. The boat is still on display here." In the office archives are records

on every boat the company has sold in this century. If replacements are needed, the files will have a description of the necessary "Sometimes it would be cheaper

to its original shape."

old one." Mike said, "but the owner wants the old one." "It can be a sentimental thing," Sandy said.

to buy a new cance than restore an

Compound Nuisance

TEW YORK - A new and vir-

ulent strain of compound adjectives is attacking the body of Two decades ago, "-related" was

the heavy-use compounder, a favonte of people who littered their sentences with "in terms of" and vis-a-vis." I still get complaints about this: R.R. 22 leffels of Richmond, British Columbia kicks about "the mania for compounding adjectival clusters

using related:
health-related
problems, comcuter-related errors, family-relat-

ed incest." Then came "-oriented." If you had a word-oriented mind, you could watch the jargon-oriented people take their action-oriented siestas. The assistant secretary of state assigned to Pacific-related affairs was called "Orient-oriented." Today the hot new combining form for adjectives is "-intensive Robert Sisco of Piscataway, N.J., sends in this clipping from The Bridgewater Courier News: "The most effective way to overcome dryness is to install a humidifier in

your radiators." The temptation is to stuff dampaned cheesecloth into the speaker's pretension-intensive mouth. This compound began, I think, with "labor-intensive," soon followed by "capital-intensive," Margaret Mead nominated both words for inclusion in the American Heritage Dictionary in 1975, but the lexico-

the home. Unfortunately, this method is cash-intensive. A cheap-

er but labor-intensive method is to

place dampened cheesecloth over

Body of Italian Boy Removed From Well

The Associated Press FRASCATI, Italy — Miners and firemen have recovered the body of a 6-year-old boy from an abandoned well, 31 days after he fell into it.

The miners dug for seven days before reaching the boy, Alfredo Ramoi, Saturday after boting through the last 70 centimeters (2 feet) of rock and soil. Authorities issued a statement on June 14 declaring him dead after rescue efgraphers wanted to wait for more citational evidence.

Came the avalanche. Nobody now says "requiring heavy investment" when "capital-intensive" will do, and "labor-intensive" has been stretched to include "backbreaking." In an article by Steve Lohr in The New York Times Magazine about semiconductors and microprocessors early this year, the writer held: "Unlike steel, autos and some others, this industry has never been an oligopoly. . . It has always been a brain-in-

tensive industry, rather than a capital-intensive one." Disoriented economists tend to get pedantry-intensive; the solu-tion-related answer is to laugh

A DOCUMENT has been leaked to me by a mole in the Department of Commerce. It is a memorandum on stylistic preferences from Jean Jones, who is director of something called the "Ex-ecutive Secretariat." (So that's what happened to the typing pool. Who wants to be the lifeguard at

the Big Shot's Typing Pool?)
Miss Jones is my kind of executive secretary. She quotes her boss, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, as one who wants prose "halfway between Ernest Hemingway and Zane Grey with no bureaucratese." Let us go across the river and into the riders of the

purple sage:

"Discontinue using the following words," she adjures her coworkers, and lists "viable, input, image, orient, maximize, therein": instead of "delighted," and "glad" she suggests "pleased," and urges "ongoing" be replaced by "is in process" or "is moving forward.

She then plays "The Killers" to writers of the purple prose: "Discontinue using the following phrases: prior to (use 'before'), subject matter, very much, share (as in 'share your concern'), as you know, more importantly (use more important), needless to

I'm with Executive Secretariat all the way. (Could it be that a great racehorse has, in retirement, become a business leader?) Hats off to the Commerce Department's timely assault on stereotypes and bromides. At the suggestion of my colleague, Ed Cowan, I am pleased to add only this: Discontinue "dis-continue." Use "stop."

New York Times Service

A Mansion for Daddy Warbucks

By Michael deCourcy Hinds

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The set designers needed
a mansion for sheating a mansion for shooting "Annie," Columbia Pictures' film version of the long-running Broadway musical. But not just any mansion. The director, John Huston, wanted one that could easily house the film's eccentric billionaire, Daddy Warbucks, and copies of such colossal status symbols as Rem-brandt's "Night Watch," the Winged Victory and the Venus de Milo.

For months, nothing appropriate turned up. The best houses had long since become museums, and, according to Dale Hennesy, the production designer, others, like the familiar palaces of Newport, R.I., had lost their ability to to dazzle by appearing in too many films and television commercials.

"All along, the scout manager kept telling me about some administration building at a college he had attended in New Jersey," Hennesy said. The description did not sound very promising. "Finally, when we were getting behind, I said, 'Let's go see it.' And the minute I walked in the house, I said, "This is it! This is Daddy Warbucks!"

The limestone mansion, the centerpiece of the Monmouth College campus in West Long Branch, N.J., is modeled after Ver-sailles. While it is not as large, it conveys a similar sense of overreaching extravagance.



Annie (Aileen Quinn) with Daddy Warbucks (Albert Finney) during filming.

Garden side of Shadow Lawn

Shadow Lawn, as it is called, has 130 rooms, not including the 2,500-square-foot main hall with its 75-foot Venetian glass ceiling. At night, lamps above the stained glass make it glow like a display case at Tiffany's. For guests, there were 17 master suites of Chinese, Japanese, French, English, Spanish and other national designs. There is a theater seating 300 people, a gymnasium, two bowling alleys and a billiard room and, outside, a nine-hole golf course. It is a palace of marble in 48 varieties, petrified woods, mirrors — 1,500 of them — gold leaf and rare inlaid

The three-story, \$10.5-million mansion was designed in the 1920s by Horace Trumbauer for Hubert T. Parson, who was president of the F.W. Woolworth Co. until 1932. It took three years to design, three years to build and two years to decorate, and within 10 years Parson lost it to the town for nonpayment of \$132,000 in taxes. After serving as a military academy, a military hospital and a girls' school, the mansion and its 108 acres were bought in the 1950s by the private

Shadow Lawn, described in "Great American Mansions and Their Stories" as one of the 20 principal mansions in the United States, is the setting for almost half of "Annie. The film, budgeted at \$35 million and scheduled for release next year, is based on the late Harold Gray's 57-year-old comic strip, "Little Orphan Annie." It stars Alleen Quinn as Annie, Albert Finney - his head shaved — as Daddy Warbucks and Carol Burnett as the scheming orphanage director, Miss Hannigan.

Palace Aforethought

"It was as though the mansion was built knowing that someday we were going to come and shoot 'Annie' here," said Hennesy, who is responsible for "the overall look" of the film. He recalled that the house was al-

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ready leased for the production when he remembered that a swimming pool was needed.
"I called the college and asked if there was a gym pool nearby that we could dress up. Sure there was a pool, they said — right in the mansion, just like it was written in the

Although the college had converted the room housing the pool into a warehouse, its white marble walls, mosaic floors, leaded mirror ceiling and stained glass windows were still in mint condition. Only the pool, once gold-leafed, needed painting.

Joseph Layton, executive producer and supervisor of the musical production, said: The main hall lent itself beautifully to big far-ranging numbers. We did Annie's I Think I'm Going to Like It Here' number to make a grand tour of the downstairs rooms." The tour included the Versailles dining room, with its Byzantine paneled and gold-leafed ceiling, the Pompeii Room, a breakfast room with inlaid marble walls, and the Parisian li-brary, where the bookshelves are hidden behind doors decorated with gold-embossed leather book bindings.

To "dress" the mansion for the film, the set designer, Marvin March, toured it only once, but he took hundreds of photographs and carried the building's architectural drawings back to his studio in Burbank, Calif.

Once the filmmakers had restored some of the mansion's former glories, Monmouth students, accustomed to classes in bare rooms there, did double takes.

Jodi Leitstein, who graduated this year, commented: "We just took the place for granted until they brought in the furniture. When I saw it all set up, I said, "Wow! Has this been there all the time? I'll be sorry when the magic is gone and it becomes a

Reagan Sought to Shed PEOPLE: Reagan Sought to Since Boy-Next-Door' Roles

One thing seems more and more certain about President Reagan as time goes by: He used to write a lot of letters. They keep popping up at autograph auctions, many of up at autograph auctions, many of the late film producer Paul Soskin, 32 approximately a producer of the late film producer Paul Soskin, and autograph auctions, many of the late film producer Paul Soskin, and autograph auctions are approximately approximate them conducted by Charles Hamilton, the New York dealer. At an auction on Aug. 6, Hamilton will offer a 1950 letter in which Reagan expressed concern that his acting career might be slipping into a rut because he was playing "the boy next door" too often. The letter, on stationery of the Plaza Hotel in New York, was to Sam Berns, a Los Angeles scriptwriter, and the actor who would become president told him: "You have a good story there and it should make a good picture but I feel it is too much of the thing I personally must break away from. My career started to slip into a 'boy next door' and 'mice fellow' type of thing and I still have some of those unreleased — including one in which I play a lawyer. For that reason I honestly must say 'no.' It wouldn't work out." Reagan letters have been selling at good prices, Hamilton said and he expects to get at least

On his visit to Rio de Janeiro last July, Pope John Paul II went to a favela — a community of the desperately poor — known as Vidigal. He climbed a steep dirt road to the slum, where he received a tumultuous welcome. The pope was so stirred by his reception that he took a gold ring from his finger and donated it to the favelados, or shum dwellers, of Vidigal. Now, the community has decided that, even for the poor, it is better to give than to receive, and has turned the ring over to . Cardinal Engenio Salles for display in a National Museum of Sacred Art in Rio's ca-thedral. "It's very clear that this represents the desire of the community," says Paulo Roberto Muniz, president of the Association of Residents of Vidigal. "The ring was not given exclusively to the residents of Vidigal, but to all the favelados." For remembrance, though, a replica of the ring will be kept in a chapel in Vidigal that the pontiff had dedicated on his visit.

\$400 for this one.

Roddy Llewellyn, the former escort of Princess Margaret, was married in Marlow, England, on Saturday to Tania Soskin, a fashion designer and travel writer. Llewellyn, 33, a former commune dweller who carns a living design-ing and fitting out gardens for wealthy Londoners, had a contro-

was announced in April. The wedding at All Saints parish church was attended by Bianca Jagger and other members of the international jet set. But the princess, now on a trip abroad, was not there.

Princess Margaret and her daughter, Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, arrived Saturday at Gravenhurst, a resort town in Ontario for a private weekend visit. She was welcomed by the provincial licu-tenant governor, John Aird, who will play host to the princess and her daughter at his cottage. Tem-ple Trees, at Port Carling, Ont. Aird said the royal visitors will spend the weekend in a family environment. Princess Margaret and her daughter are scheduled to return to Britain on Monday.

Gioria Steinem told a seminar in Albuquerque, N.M., that women should give 10 percent of their salaries to the fight for social justice.
"We have not used our grass-roots strength and translated it" at the polls, the author and editor of Ms. magazine told the Women's Political Caucus, "Give 10 percent of your salary," Steinem urged the 700 persons in her audience, to support women's hotlines, wonen's centers and political action groups. Steinem, a founder of the caucus a decade ago, said opponents of women's rights balk at reproductive freedom because it challenges the established order.
"If we can't control our bodies from the skin in, we can't control our lives from the skin out," she

Opera buffs in Peking gave Sar-sh Caldwell a tumultuous ovation on Saturday after the Boston Opera director conducted her first performance of Verdi's "La Traviata" in the Chinese capital. A capacity audience of 1,700 applanded for Miss Caldwell until she went on stage to take her bows along with the Chinese singers and musicians of Peking's Central Opera Co. During intermissions. members of the audience gathered at the edge of the orchestra pit to view Miss Caldwell, who was dressed in red, white and blue.

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